THE PACIFIC.

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It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME VIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1859. NUMBER 42.

POETRY.

THE TWO VILLAGES.

Over the river on the hill,
Lieth a village white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river under the hill,
Another village lieth still;
There I see in the cloudy night
Twinkling stars of household light,
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that curl on the river's shore;
And in the roads no grasses grow
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill,
Never is sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers,
Never a clock to tell the hours;
The marble doors are always shut,
You cannot enter in hall or hut;
All the village lie asleep;
Never a grain to sow or reap;
Never in dreams to moan or sigh,
Silent, and idle, and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer,
Looks to the other village there,
And weeping and sighing, longs to go
Up to that home from this below;
Longs to sleep by the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child,
And heareth, praying, this answer fall—
"Patience! that village shall hold ye all!"

THE OLD SEXTON.

'Twas nigh the hour of evening prayer,
The sexton climbed the turret stair
Wearily, being very old;
The wind of spring blew fresh and cold,
Wakening their æolian thrills,
And carrying fragrance from the hills.

From a carven cleft he leaned,
Eyeing the landscape newly greened;
The sun slowly moving down,
Flushed the chimneys of the town;
The same where he was first alive,
Eighty years ago and five.

Babe he sees himself, and boy;
Youth, astir with hope and joy;
Wife and wedded love he sees;
Children's children round his knees;
Friends departing one by one;
The churchyard in the setting sun.

He seats him in the stony niche,
The bell-rope sways within his reach;
High in the rafters of the roof
The metal warder hangs aloof;
All the townfolks wait to hear
That voice they know this many a year.

It is past the ringing hour;
There is silence in the tower,
Save that on a pinnacle
A robin sits, and sings full well.
Hush! at length for prayer they toll:
God receive the parted soul!

Synod of Alta California.

CONCLUDED.

Committee on Church Extension presented the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

In looking over the field occupied by the Churches under their care, this Synod find that the Great Head of the Church has assigned them a territory, which by its increase of population, calls for immediate and earnest efforts to meet the demand for ministers and the means of grace. They find themselves occupying a field which, even now, they cannot fully cultivate, and which is certain to grow faster than our ability to occupy it increases. Applications are coming frequently, and are now on hand, for ministers, which cannot be met, when in some cases a large part of the needed support is guaranteed.

The Synod regard themselves called upon to take prompt measures to meet these destitutions and others as they may arise, and provide the gospel and do its work thoroughly over this field thus providentially assigned them. For if they do not do so, they cannot complain if it is taken from them and given to those who will be more faithful to the trust.

For the present, and in the absence of any more effective agency, the Synod enjoins upon the Presbyteries to study the wants of the territories within their bounds and to set on foot some systematic measures toward the formation of new congregations where they are needed and doing all that may be done to supply them with the preaching of the gospel. To this end, every minister will need to have part in this agency, doing something toward it in the neighborhood to which he may have access. The Synod are convinced that many new calls will be made upon them during the year now commencing, and that the responsibility of meeting them will have to be borne by all of its members. But the work is a most promising one. We have mainly to do with a territory such as will induce permanency of settlement and a large population, and if on this field we do not well the work of the gospel, as it increases upon our hands, we shall in the very process of so doing, on such a territory as this, become a strong and able body, capable of showing equally with others the work of our Master. The ten years past have been preparatory, we believe that the ten years now commencing will show largely the fruit of what has been done hitherto, and open the way for greater good to come.

Committee on non-resident Church Members reported the following resolution which was accepted and adopted.

WHEREAS, There are on our rolls a great number of non-resident church members and our observation reveals to us the fact that there are many church members among us not in living connection with any church. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every session, on giving a letter of dismission to accompany it with a certificate of reception to be returned from the church that receives the member, and to send at the same time, a private letter to the pastor to whose Church the member is sent; and further, as far as is possible, to look after our absent members and inform those pastors into whose bounds they may have removed. And further,

Resolved, That the Rev. S. H. Willey be made a Committee to have printed a form of letter according to the Book of Discipline, and accompanying certificate as they may be ordered by the various sessions.

The Committee on the Narrative submitted the following report which was adopted.

We as a Synod have occasion for gratitude to God for what He has done for our Churches and congregations the past year. The evidence has come to us from these Churches that the Most High has not forsaken us, and that, in spite of the presence of wickedness that meets us at every point, He has given real progress to His cause in this State.

Though we cannot rejoice in many new Churches that have been formed, nor in many new congregations gathered, nor in brethren added to our ranks in the ministry, nor in a general revival of religion among us, yet the things which remain have been strengthened. There has been no retrogression, but advance. Every church reports an addition to its membership on a profession of faith, and a decided increase of additions by letter over those who have been dismissed. The number added to us during the year, on profession, is fifty-two, and the additions by letter are sixty-eight above the dismissions. This is increase that encourages us to hope that our work in the Lord is not in vain. It leads us to believe that the foundations which we are attempting to lay amid great discouragements will be a joy and a blessing to the multitudes who are yet to come and fill our State. We would record it as a matter of special gratitude to God that no one of our number in the ministry has been taken from us by death, or by a removal from the State, and that all of our ministers have labored through the year with unbroken health, with but one exception. According to the reports from our churches, there has been an increase in the attendance, both upon the worship of the Sabbath and upon the meetings for conference and prayer.

Our Sabbath Schools have now more than seven hundred children in them, and more than one of these schools report conversions through its instrumentality.

We rejoice, therefore, in these small tokens for good; in these indications of the presence of a Divine Spirit to attend and encourage us in our labors. Yet while rejoicing that a measure of prosperity has been our portion, instead of adversity, our rejoicing is mingled with sadness that we have not each greater and more glorious things to tell of what the Lord our God has done for us. We mourn that the Sabbath is still so fearfully desecrated; that public opinion has still so many bad elements in it as to sanction vices and crimes wholly at war with religion, morality and human law. And above all we mourn that we have had no wide spread and powerful revival of God's work among us in bringing sinners in penitence to a Saviour's cross. Shall we not, then, brethren with our heart and mind give ourselves up during this ecclesiastical year to this one great work of having deep and genuine revivals of religion in all of the churches within our bounds. God is able, God is willing. There is one promise upon which we can ever rely, and it is the only one I believe in the Bible without conditions, and that is, that God will give His spirit to those who ask Him.

E. B. WALSWORTH,
Chairman.

Letter of Mt Zion Church of Oregon referred to Committee on Church Extension with Rev. J. Pierpont added.

On motion,

Resolved, That when we adjourn we do adjourn to meet in the Howard street Presbyterian Church in San Francisco.

On motion, Rev. S. H. Willey and Elder F. Knox were appointed Committee of Arrangements for session of Synod next year.

Committee on Records of Presbytery of San Francisco report.

That they had examined them and recommended that they be signed as approved with the following exception. In the record of a session held October 1858, that there is no notice that the session was closed with prayer.

Report adopted.

On motion, voted that the historian be requested to prepare a circular letter asking such information as he may deem necessary from every member of Synod and that we pledge ourselves to reply promptly.

Adjourned with prayer to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Two o'clock P. M. There not being a quorum present, the Moderator adjourned Synod to 7½ o'clock P. M.

Synod met at 7½ o'clock P. M. Opened with prayer.

On motion, Rev. S. H. Willey was nominated for the Home Mission Agency contemplated by the former action of the Synod and elected.

On motion, the theme of the discourse to be given before Synod during its sessions next year, shall be "The mission of the gospel completed."

On motion, It was resolved that this discourse be preached on Friday evening.

Rev. J. H. Brodt was elected preacher before Synod next year and Rev. E. B. Walsworth his alternate, he being permitted to select his own subject.

On motion, Revs. E. B. Walsworth and J. H. Brodt were appointed a Committee on the narrative for the next year.

On motion, the Stated Clerk was ordered to publish an abstract of the proceeding of this session in the *Pacific*.

On motion, Synod adjourned, closing with prayer, the Doxology and the Benediction.

STANDING RULES.

1. The Synod shall meet annually on the first Wednesday of October, at seven and a half o'clock P. M., at such place as shall be designated at the meeting of the previous year.

2. A Committee of Arrangements shall be appointed previously to the adjournment yearly, who shall provide suitable accommodations for the Synod and propose the arrangements for the devotional exercises.

3. The annual meeting of the Synod shall be opened with a sermon by the Moderator; or, in case of his failure, by some member of the Synod designated by the Committee of Arrangements.

4. All the devotional meetings of the Synod shall be held at the place of opening the annual meeting.

5. The daily sessions of the Synod shall be opened with devotional exercises, to be continued at least a half of an hour.

6. At every annual meeting of the Synod, a sermon on some topic designated by the Synod shall be preached, by a minister appointed at the meeting of the previous year. The Lord's Supper, also, shall be celebrated. Both of these services shall be at such time as shall be proposed by the Committee of Arrangements.

7. The permanent officers of the Synod shall be a Stated Clerk and a Treasurer, who shall continue in office during the pleasure of the Synod.

8. The Stated Clerk of the several Presbyteries are charged to forward the roll of their respective bodies to the Stated Clerk of the Synod, at least one week previously to every annual meeting.

9. In addition to the statistical report required by the Form of Government, chapter 10, section 9, every Presbytery shall make an annual report, in writing, of the state of religion in their respective bodies.

10. The minutes of the annual meeting of the Synod shall be published under the direction of the Stated Clerk, as soon as practicable after the adjournment, and a copy sent to every member of the Synod.

11. Members of the Synod arriving at any time after the opening session, shall report themselves to the Chairman of the Committee on Leave of Absence, and offer their reasons for tardiness to the said Committee; and their names shall be entered upon the roll by the Clerks, on the report of the Chairman of the Committee.

12. The Stated Clerk of the several Presbyteries are instructed to send the Narrative of the state of religion, at their earliest convenience, before the meeting of the Synod, to the Chairman of the Synods Committee on the Narrative.

General Association of California.

We close our minutes of the Association by publishing the following reports:

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.

The Committee on the College of California recommend the adoption of the following:

WHEREAS, The success of the College of California is of vital importance to our Christian work in this State, especially in the training of a home ministry; and, *whereas*, the effort now decided upon by the Trustees of the College is of the very highest consequence at this critical stage of this enterprise; therefore,

Resolved, That each minister be requested to give this object a place in his daily thoughts, and in his earnest, systematic endeavors to do good.

Resolved, That each church be urgently solicited to labor and pray for the College, as an indispensable aid to the cause of Christ in our State.

DELEGATES.

General Associations of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and General Convention of Vermont, Rev. M. Kellogg; General Associations of New York and Michigan, Rev. J. A. Benton; General Conference of Maine, Rev. W. C. Pond; General Associations of Iowa, Illinois, and General Convention of Wisconsin, Rev. J. C. Holbrook; General Association of Kansas, Rev. J. H. Warren; General Association of Oregon, Rev. G. W. Finney; Hawaiian Congregational Association, Rev W. L. Jones.

Rev'ds. Benton, Kellogg and Holbrook, by vote of the Association, were authorized to represent it in all other corresponding bodies they may be able to visit.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

That the Union seems disposed to do what it can in aid of our feeble churches in this State. And this Association recommend that all our churches take yearly collections on behalf of the Union.

DESTITUTIONS AND SUPPLIES.

Your Committee beg leave to report, that the destitutions of the preaching of the Word and other means of grace, as administered by our and kindred churches, have never before in the history of our State appeared so serious and great. To meet these destitutions, we have no supplies. We are even unable to *promise* aid to many who are beseeching it. Churches already established—some among the oldest in the State—furnished with houses of worship—located in important places—have long been destitute. One of them has ceased to exist; a few months more of such destitution, and we fear the same will be said of more churches than one. The cry, "come over and help us," which has come to us from at least six important places within the last six months, makes us the more painfully conscious of the great destitution existing among us.

In twenty-four counties of the State, containing an aggregate population of not less than 200,000, there is not a single minister of the Congregational, N. S. or O. S. Presbyterian churches. If we are rightly informed, in several of these counties there is no Protestant minister at all, and in others, the supply by other denominations is limited.

In ten other counties, we find but one minister in each county, of the denominations already named, and these counties contain about 124,000 souls. In the remaining nine counties, with a census of not less than 100,000, there are of those who are actively engaged in preaching at this time, twenty-four ministers. By this estimate, we have but thirty-four ministers of the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations, to a population numbering, not merely as we make it out, 400,000, but according to the California *Register*, 734,250. We, of course, do not overlook the fact, that the Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians and other evangelical denominations have many devoted laborers in this great field, but we fail to see anything like an adequate supply for our present and increasing destitution.

We have looked to the East for supplies, but for four years past we have not been reinforced by the addition of a single Missionary of the American Home Missionary Society; and as our wants are growing upon our hands, our effective ministerial corps numbers seven ministers less, than it did about four years ago.

We notice, also, with great interest, but not without some anxiety that our mountains are becoming the homes of a more permanent population. Numerous valleys of rich and productive soil, nestled among the hills, subject to no disputed titles, and the almost unexpected success of fruit culture, and other crops, are determining the settlement of hundreds of families in the mountains. Already they are pressing us for the establishment of churches among them—they cannot long be denied. We cannot fulfill our duty without exerting ourselves faithfully to procure for them the aid they need without delay.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that this Association prepare a statement of our immediate wants as a State, and an appeal based upon it, to the senior classes of Union, Andover, and other Theological Seminaries, for some of them to "come over and help us."

The Committee also reccommend, that this statement and appeal be placed in the hands of Rev. J. C. Holbrook, with the request that he present it in person to the classes addressed.

In view also of the urgent necessities immediately pressing upon us, the Committee would report with pleasure, that Rev. G. W. Finney, a man eminently fitted for the work, has determined for a season to travel throughout the State and preach the Gospel to the destitute where and when he may find them; we would therefore commend him to the brethren wherever he may go, and assure him of our prayers, sympathies and all the aid in our power.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM JAPAN.

[CONCLUDED.]

My opinion is, Christian Missions would make great progress in all the opened ports of Japan, would foreigners but sustain such missions by their example; but otherwise, they should be located elsewhere, which at present cannot be done. Not speaking Japanese, I cannot learn how the people regard Christianity, but I have seen no outward manifestation of dislike. I have been a great deal with the priests in their dwellings, temples, and at burials—have showed them the Scriptures where the life and passion of our Saviour were illustrated, in the manger, in the temple, and the cross, but I have never seen the slightest manifestation of hatred. Besides, there are two foreign burying-grounds near Hakodadi—one belonging to the Greek Church, and the other Protestant—where religious ceremonies have always been highly respected, and the graves regarded as sacred, though over many crosses have been erected. The Russians have a small church even, the first erected since the great persecution in 1643, surmounted by crosses, and standing on sacred ground in the shade of a great Sintor Temple. So far as I have noticed, the Japanese are an inquisitive, progressive people, desirous of knowledge, having many schools and books; and if Christian scholars, men of prudence and independence, came here and taught the youth of Japan science and virtue, backed by a true life, they would undoubtedly succeed. The people do not belong to any one faith—there being three leading religions. There is, first, the ancient religion of the country, (much like Romanism) where the Sun-Goddess is the supreme object of worship, while there are many inferior ones, called Kami, who are canonized or deified men. By these and the Spiritual Emperor—the *Mikado*, who live at Migako, the Rome of Japan—as mediators, prayers, are offered to the Supreme divinity, who is too holy to be approached in any other way. Formerly there were no images in the temples of the Ancient Religion, but Buddhism has modified the worship. Indeed, in Hakodadi the chief object before which they worship is a polished mirror, while the niches of their temples are filled with votive tablets and offerings of different kinds. The above is called the *Orthodox* or Catholic faith! but it has not so many followers, nor such a splendid ritual, or as fine temples, as the second, or *eclectic*, wherein Buddhism is the leading element. A learned Japanese told me that Budahism was introduced from China, probably Corea, over one thousand years ago. Very few of the intelligent or leading minds of Japan hold to either of these religions, though they pay outward deference to them for the sake of the hold it gives them on the popular mind. They profess to follow philosophy, which insists upon purity of life, uprightness, politeness, good government, and peace of conscience. We are told that those who follow these principles despise the idolatries of the country, and that during the persecution they were suspected of favoring Christianity. Of course, on all these points it is hard to learn the truth, since all classes fear each other and the Government.

There are three large temples devoted to Buddhism, and two to the Ancient Religion in Hakodadi. The largest Buddhist temple is called the "Country's Protector," and was built some thirty years ago by the people, and is really an ornament to the town. The carving about the altars, niches and cornice, of cranes, dragons, tortoises and phœnixes, is in fine taste, while the whole interior arrangement is highly striking to a Christian mind. The high peaked roof is covered by fine tiles, and the ends of the beams, pillars and posts of the building, wherever exposed, are mounted with copper. The altar has a great display of emblems in bronze, brass, gilt and paper, representing Buddha, lotus flowers, etc., while the burning candles,—if there be worship,—the smoking incense, the striking of drums, the ringing of bells, the inarticulate prayers of the shorn priests in robes, the responses of the kneeling multitudes, who rub and count their beads as they pray, all struck me as strange, and yet wondrous like what I have seen in Brazil. I have often attended worship at these temples early in the morning and in the afternoon. Sometimes discourses are delivered; at other times only prayers are offered; but the devotee never leaves the temple without depositing a little money as an offering, as there are boxes at the entrance. You enter the temple in your stocking feet, as no house in Japan is entered in any other way. At the gates or steps of the temple, a few beggars are congregated to ask alms.

All the temples have extensive grounds adjoining, occupied by oratories, gardens, dwellings for the priests, and cemeteries. One will hardly ever enter temple grounds without seeing little children at play, or nursing those younger—always happy, always singing, or crying out, "You American, or Russian" as you pass. I have sometimes thought that worshippers in the temples, as in Christian lands, were not very devout. I have hardly ever entered a temple without attracting worshippers to my person, to examine my dress, hat, boots, &c. One day I had been showing the power of an opera glass in one of the stores to some men, and in the course of the day visited a temple during worship. In a few minutes, a couple of worshippers came to me, and by signs proposed to try the opera glass, which they had seen elsewhere, on a row of priests who were praying and pounding away on drums to awaken the drowsy god. Besides beads, drums, bells, &c., to assist in praying, I have seen the priests hold up their prayer books and rapidly turn the leaves before the face of the dumb idol; while in the graveyards are seen iron wheels, or in other words, praying machines.

The dead are generally burned, the ashes collected, and buried in jars in the cemeteries. The corpse is prepared for burning by being placed in a sitting posture, in a sort of cask, which is then headed up. The cask is then placed in a sedan and carried to some temple where a temporary altar is erected, on which cakes of rice, and flour dishes with incense and candles, paper, lotus leaves and flowers are placed, while behind rests the sedan, or bier; and as the smoke of incense ascends and the candles burn, the priests, sometimes a dozen in number, beat their bells and hurry through their prayers—the mourners and friends kneeling near in their richest attire, mostly white. After the service is over, the body is hurried to the place of burning, men taking turns in carrying the bier, while the company hasten on as best they may. Having arrived at the place of burning, a priest offers a few prayers; the cask is placed on a few blocks of pine—others being piled around and over it with shavings, when the nearest relatives and friends, lighting the lotus leaves and flowers, fire the funeral pile. When this act is performed, I have seen the same grief exhibited as when in other lands, the cold clods rattle on the coffin.—During all this time, all present are audibly praying, but as soon the flame burns fresh, all leave the place save the fireman. On one occasion I remained with him; and while he examined my clothing and an old silk umbrella, I sat gazing at the strange scene before me. Not three rods away, were sleeping nine American seamen beneath their humble headstones, on which were traced the kind epitaphs of shipmates; near by, a heathen temple, with its immense idol god, and the cemetery of gathered dust, while before me another body was being reduced "ashes to ashes, dust to dust." The wind was blowing fresh at the time, making the flame roar and lap around the body of the dead. Hoop after hoop snapped, when suddenly the heads of the cask gave away, and the corpse stretched itself on the burning pile. I called the old man's attention to the horrid sight; and while he hastened to throw around the blackened body the burning faggots, I hastened away.

I should like to give you a sketch of the amusements of the people, their theatrical entertainments, wire dancers and wrestlers—of my trip into the country, and Japanese agriculture, to the lead and silver mines, of the schools, &c., but I really have not space; besides, I wish to say something about the Amoor River, &c.

After spending nearly a month in H., I left in the Melita for Nicolaifsky, on the 19th of June. We were eight days getting to Decastries Bay, where the Russians have a small settlement, and where the English came during the war. There we remained five days, waiting for a fair wind and clear weather, and to get a pilot, as the navigation from Decastries to Nicolaifsky is dangerous, owing to banks, islands, currents, and the shifting of the sand, etc. After leaving Decastries the next morning, the Melita struck a bank, and thumped severely, as the wind was fresh, and quite a sea running. After sounding in the small boat, in different directions, and find, as was thought, deeper water, anchor was weighed and sail made. After going some distance the vessel struck again, fore and aft, and continued to thump, until she filled, in about fifteen feet water. At the time she sank, we were at anchor, and waiting the return of the mate, who was sounding in the small boat. It was the general impression on board that the vessel *broke her back*, as she had heavy castings in midships. At any rate, we were compelled to take to the small boats, after gathering a few articles of clothing and provisions. By this time the sea was running high. After sailing nearly two hours, we came in sight of a Russian steamer at anchor, waiting for fair weather. To make the story short, we got aboard, and after waiting two days, I went up to Nicolaifsky, about seventy-five miles, in a small boat, leaving Capt, P. and Mr. Lang and family on board the steamer, which was engaged to visit the wreck when the wind should abate. A part of the cargo was eventually saved in a damaged condition, and taken to Nicolaifsky, where it and the vessel were sold at public auction for the benefit of the underwriters.

The town of Nicolaifsky is situated some twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Amoor river, and is being strongly fortified, a thousand convicts having arrived this summer to enlarge a fort just below the town. The usual population is about 3,000. In fact, it is a town of convicts and soldiers, excepting, of course, the higher classes. It is true, many of the inhabitants are nominally free. Nicolaifsky contains some seven foreign merchants, chiefly Americans, but trade is being every year more restricted by the government, and overdone by the merchants themselves. The town is growing, but it is not to be the great Russian stronghold and commercial city of the Pacific. It is situated, it is true, on a noble river; but it is difficult of navigation, especially at its mouth, and ice-bound two-thirds of the year. There are some five government or company steamers running up the Amoor. At first, foreigners were permitted to trade and run steamers up this river; but now, not. An American steamer recently launched at Nicolaifsky, is to run under the Russian flag, and the captain, who is part owner, in order to command her, was compelled to become a Russian subject. One of the most lucrative branches of trade in Nicolaifsky, heretofore, among foreigners, has been the sale of spirituous liquors; but a sort of *Maine law* has ruined the business, for which all good citizens are thankful. On a recent occasion the Governor declared, "If foreigners cannot bring anything else than liquor to Nicolaifsky, we don't want it; why not bring some articles of food"?

Nicolaifsky must grow but slowly into importance, for reasons already stated; besides, the Russians are seeking some port further south to fortify, and where their vessels can winter without encountering Siberian weather. Already the Russians have taken possession of territory on the Tartary coast, opposite the Straits of Sangur, and are strongly pushing their way to Corea, and thus planting the seeds of empire in reality on the shores of the Pacific. They have also taken possession of Laglien, a large island south of Jeddo, claimed likewise by the Japanese; are working the coal mine there. A few words more about Nicolaifski and the Amoor, and I will hasten back to Hakodadi. I would recommend none to go to the Amoor either for business, sight-seeing or pleasure. The town is built of logs, and situated on the northern bank of the river, on the margin of a pine forest that stretches away, away over the dark mountains. As you have already published a part of Mr. McCollins' Report on the Amoor country, I will add nothing more, except to say all Americans in Nicolaifsky consider said Report much too flattering. By the way, Mr. Chase, of Nicolaifsky, is appointed Vice Commercial Agent for the Amoor.

As I thought at one time of making the trip across Siberia to Moscow, I called on the Governor in regard to it. He readily gave his permission, but said the journey was long, tiresome, expensive, and would be to me vexatious—not speaking Russian—so I abandoned the idea, and after about two weeks stay in Siberia, took passage in a Russian war steamer for Hakodadi. On our way down, we passed in sight of the wreck of the Melita, touched at Decastries, and at the coal mines at Duey. These mines yield excellent bituminous coal, and are entered at the water's edge, while there is deep soundings near the shore. As there is no bay, the anchorage is not good, except in pleasant weather. Steaming along the coast, and near the straits of Laugar, I saw many large towns, and the capital city, Matsmai, and counted in one fleet over one hundred junks loaded with fish for the south. They presented a beautiful sight, though the flavor the winds bore us from their cargoes was anything but agreeable. At night, owing to fogs and junks, we were compelled to anchor; and these must ever be serious hindrances to the safe navigation of the Japanese coasts. In due time we arrived in the harbor of Hakodadi, where I am now waiting an opportunity to get to Jeddo, and from there to China. English men-of-war are in the bay of Jeddo, and to-morrow some seven Russian war steamers leave here for the same place. The Governor General of Siberia is on board, as Russian Commissioner, to treat with the Japanese in regard to Sagalien, etc., etc.

But I must end my letter. It is already too long. I have written hastily, in order to send by the first opportunity—have omitted a thousand items of interest, but have fulfilled my promise.

I remain your friend and brother,
VARNUM D. COLLINS.

P. S.—Most of this letter was written yesterday. An event has occurred to-day which has suggested an item omitted, and which deserves notice. When the American treaty went into effect, a Mexican dollar was worth 5,260 cast iron or copper; two American half dollars, 5,100, and a five franc about 5,000, according to date and wear. An *itz'bue* was worth 1700 c., and so on; and these silver *itz'bue* were freely exhanged for any kind of foreign silver, weight for weight. Well, everything was going along swimmingly—the native merchants getting acquinted with foreign coin, and the foreigners with Japanese coin, when to-day, without previous notice, *itz'bues* were refused for foreign silver, and bought in by the government, paying a Mexican dollar apiece. By order of government, all the the old native coin is to-day called in, and worth two hundred per cent. more than yesterday—at least where foreigners exchange it for the new coin. A new set of coin is issued to-day, which are to represent the value of foreign silver, in order to keep Japanese currency in the country, though at present we hardly know the object. In Hakodadi, Americans refuse to exchange silver for these coin, and the excitement is great. All foreigners have to pay three times as much now for everything, as formerly. I write this in a great hurry. If possible, will correct it in another note.

JAPANESE CURRENCY.

With foreigners, *Tsenny*, or as we generally call it, *Cash*, made of copper or iron, is the standard of reckoning in Japan, because it affords a finer division, and is the money of the common people.

At the time the Harris Treaty went into effect, in July last, and until the 4th of this month, a Mexican dollar was worth—slightly varying, according to date and wear—5280 cash; 2 American half dollars, 5100; and a five-franc, 5000. The silver *Itz'bue* was worth 1700 cash; and the half and quarter itz'bues had proportionally the same value. Thus, foreign silver was exchanged for Japanese silver, weight for weight—a little over three itz'bues being given for a Mexican dollar, and three for two American half dollars.

On the 4th of August all this was changed. The Japanese Government has *issued a new coin*, which alone is now given in exchange for foreign silver. Two of these coins have the weight of a Mexican dollar, though each one is worth only *half an itz'bue*, or 850 cash. Whether this new coin is good silver or not, has not been ascertained, though it makes little difference, since it is worth for purposes of trade in Japan only 16 3-4 cents. The Harris Treaty reads: "Japanese gold and silver are to be exchanged for foreign

Original Defective

THE PACIFIC.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, October 20, 1859.

College of California.

"How long will it be," said a Roman Catholic to us the other day, "before you Protestants will have such a grand college as we have in San José?" If he meant simply the buildings, apparatus and number of its faculty, we sincerely hope very soon; but if he meant the education and mental drill peculiar to the order of Jesuits which control that college, we hope, never!

This question was doubtless suggested by the present movement of many Protestants and friends of education to establish a university on the Pacific coast, and to effect which, it is proposed to concentrate their wealth and their energies upon the College of California. If such a co-operation can be brought about, in less than ten years we will show our Catholic friend *the* College.

The College of California was commenced some six years ago. The general plan was laid out by ministers of the Congregational and N. S. Presbyterian Churches, at a meeting held in Nevada, April, 1853.

Rev. H. Durant was chosen principal of the school which was to grow into a College.

To these two denominations chiefly, does the College owe its present advanced position. It is in possession of fine buildings and valuable grounds in Oakland for the use of a first class grammar school, and five miles from Oakland, a College site, including about 125 acres, which, we hesitate not to say, surpasses any College site in America. On all this property, worth to-day many thousands of dollars, there is but a small and rapidly decreasing debt. Having brought it on thus far, these pioneer friends magnanimously invite the co-operation of other Christians, and in good faith offer them like control in its administration. It is true that in the present board of trustees there is a preponderance of Congregationalists and N. S. Presbyterians, but this is easily accounted for, when it is remembered that they started it—and it had to be started by somebody. The original plan has been gradually changing, until it has definitely assumed its present liberal and Catholic basis.

The friends of this institution ask no denomination to give up its College for the sake of co-operation. We presume our Methodist friends, who, after many hard struggles, are now beginning to see a brighter day for their College, will not feel that they ought to connect themselves with this movement, though we think there is room for them. All good men will at least bid them God speed, and wish them success in their truly great and kindred work. It is different with other Protestant denominations—they have no College to abandon or transfer—all is clear before them to build up together a grand University.

THE APPEAL.

For co-operation in this mighty undertaking, an earnest appeal is made first, to all Christian denominations. The views set forth in Mr. Billings' letter are just; and cordially embraced as they are, by a great proportion of Protestants in California, both laymen and ministers, are bound finally to prevail. We thank Mr. Billings for sentiments which reflect the highest credit, not only on himself, but the large body of evangelical Christians, of all denominations, who concur with him, and expressing them in a style so earnest—logic so terse—as to leave but little more to be said or desired. The letter will repay long and careful perusal and study—the platform on which the writer stands is the true one. Hundreds of our most intelligent and influential men cannot be made to stand on any other, who have at heart the best interests of education, in its higher and more advanced condition.

In the second place, the appeal is made to the State at large. This is being efficiently done by many of the leading journals of the City and State. The earnest co-operation of such advocates as the *Alta*, *Bulletin*, and many others that we could name, augurs everything for the success of the proposed University.

THE RESPONSE.

We have not time to-day to dwell at length on the nature of the response which should be made. We reserve this for a future occasion. We would suggest, however, that the response should be immediate and universal. No time is to be lost in waiting for the rich and leading man to come forward and make a hundred thousand dollar donation. Let every family in the State contribute its portion, though it be nothing more than one dollar. A thousand rivulets will swell the stream, and ere long it will widen and deepen into a river of life, to the end of time.

General Scott.

Among the passengers, who arrived on the Golden Age, was the distinguished Commander-in-chief of the American Army, Lieut. General Winfield Scott. Two days before his landing great preparations were made by our citizens to give him an enthusiastic welcome. A triumphal arch was erected across Montgomery street, festooned and ornamented with evergreens, flags, banners and emblematical decorations of the principal battles of the great hero.

Much to the regret of a large proportion of our citizens, the steamer arrived on Sunday morning. Many were thereby prevented from participating in the welcome ceremonies, while thousands rushed out, in reckless desecration of the Sabbath day. If it had been foreseen that Gen. Scott would not arrive till Sunday, perhaps the reception would have been postponed out respect for the day.

Certain it is, that Gen. Scott himself was unwilling that the programme should be carried out on that day. He uttered a firm disclaimer against the proceedings, and expressed a decided wish to be present at Divine service. But he suffered himself to be overruled by the pressing request and solicitations of the Committee. Most profoundly do we regret, he did not avail himself of the precedent of a forty years' custom, and kindly, but firmly, insist that the Sabbath should not be converted into a tumultuous hero-day on his account. One of the mightiest, if not the most serious evils, we have been *compelled* to contend against, as a State, has been the woful and general desecration of the Sabbath. It would have been worth, in moral power and effect to our people, perhaps more than any statute law, had Gen. Scott given the State, in the very circumstances in which he was placed, the benefit of a Sabbath-keeping example. Had he said, not only what he did say, "I am a church-going man; I have not failed to go to church on a Sunday for forty years, whenever it was possible to attend; I am always sorry to stay away from Divine service;" but also I cannot join the procession to-day, but will be at your service any other day than the Sabbath. Such a course would have been of incalculable benefit to us in a moral point of view. Surely, no one could, with propriety, have asked him after that to violate his own course of life for forty years, or his long cherished and mature convictions, for the sake of not disappointing his friends.

When we gave up his arrival late Saturday night, we nervously clung to the hope, that by some means or other the Sabbath would be saved. But perhaps it was too much to expect of any man, situated as this "man of the hour" was, possessed of like feelings and infirmities with others, to persist in refusing the honors which an enthusiastic metropolis had prepared to confer upon him, and had gathered together determined to do their part.

From the steamer, the Lieut. General was escorted by the whole military force of the city through the principal streets. It is said that not less than 40,000 persons witnessed the procession. As he came under the arch, a large wreath of flowers was carefully lowered from the centre by a young lady, so that it crowned the General in a very handsome manner. This, of course, we learn from the papers. The procession terminated at the Oriental Hotel amid great cheers and tumults of applause.

Gen. Scott left on Monday for San Juan, on his mission to settle, if possible, the difficulties growing out of the boundary question. We hope, that in this, as in other instances of a like nature before, he may prove entirely successful

The College Bell—Keep it Ringing.

About a year ago, a fine-toned bell, of about three or four hundred pounds, worth $155, was loaned by a firm in this city to the College School, in Oakland, on condition, that it should be returned, provided a donor should not be found after a reasonable time. This reasonable time having a good while ago expired, and no donor having appeared, the Principal of the School was requested to make immediate settlement, and he found himself obliged to announce to the scholars that the bell must be taken down forthwith, and returned. On hearing this, three of their number, Dayly, Low and Lyle, begged leave of absence for the day to visit some of the friends of the Institution, in this city, in reference to the matter.

They went to work, and before sundown raised a hundred dollars, the whole sum required, the firm having originally subscribed $55 as a donation to the College. Proud, as they might well be, with their day's work, the young men carried over to the Principal a receipt in full. The bell is of cast steel—one of Conroy & O'Connor's patent. It will never break or wear out. So keep it ringing boys! Let its merry call to the students of the College School be heard through successive years, even to the end of time.

The effect the success of his boys may be seen in the following impromptu by the Principal:

Bells! bells! The College bells!
How their merry chiming spells
Stroke upon stroke—stroke upon stroke,
In syllables, hastily, trippingly spoke.
Pleasures of *playtime*—how they run,
Passing—passing—passing—done!
Swing slowly now, as the halls they press,
Those youth, in the rush of their joyousness;
To its own dear home, its home of thought,
The soul, by the chime of the bells, is brought,
As into a holy presence there,
It were stepping through the gates of prayer.
Bells! bells! The College bells!
How their very silence tolls
The stillness of the *study time*,
Till wakes again their merry chime
Upon the merry players out
And stills again the noisy rout,
And to its home again recalls
The soul, as round it slowly falls
The curtain of the secret breast
As calmly as a Sabbath-rest.

The College bells! Yes, ring them on,
As they have rung through the ages gone,
Till with the fall of their final chime
Eternity succeeds to time.

Ministers and Churches.

REV. W. A. PATTEN, a Congregational minister from Deerfield, N. H., arrived last week on the Uncle Sam. He comes to this country in search of health, and intends also to labor as he may find opportunity. He preached last Sabbath at Marysville, and is to spend three weeks in Grass Valley. We hope that both health and work will prepare the way for his permanent residence in California, where many more like him are so much needed.

HUMBOLDT BAY.—We are happy to learn that Rev. W. L. Jones, of Eureka, and Rev. A. Scott, of Union, are meeting with great encouragement in their respective fields, and are highly appreciated by the people to whom they minister.

WELSH CHURCH.—A Congregational Church, consisting of Welsh Christians, has recently been organized in Oregon City, Butte County. Rev. Joseph F. Powell, a licentiate of the Penn. Association, and a earnest and successful preacher, has spent two years laboring among them. They have recently erected and dedicated a house of worship, free from debt, and a very interesting religious feeling exists in the Church.

PRESBYTERIAN AND CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS IN CAL.—There are at present, belonging to the O. S. Presbyterians in this State, fifteen ministers, eleven having congregations or churches under their charge. N. S. Presbyterians, there are twelve; two are absent from the State, the rest at work preaching the Gospel in it. Congregationalists number seventeen ministers; two temporarily absent. Of this number fourteen are either permanently or temporarily engaged in preaching.

In the Old School Church, we know of but one minister settled as pastor; New School, two; Congregational, three. Out of 44 ministers there are 35 directly engaged in preaching; of these only 6 are settled pastors. These 35 have under their care, as nearly as we can ascertain, 52 churches and congregations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Bishop Blanchet, with six Priests and sixteen Sisters of Charity, arrived in the Golden Age, Sunday, the 16th inst.

WE publish the following rather commendatory letter, for the very practical method our friend has of showing his esteem for the paper. Such letters are worth publishing:

Ed. Pacific:—By your last issue I see that you are about to enlarge the *Pacific*, which I am highly delighted to learn. For the last four months I have been traveling in different localities in this State, and have often found the *Pacific* among the families which I have visited, and it has been a general remark by those acquainted with the various Religious journals of our State, that yours is the best one published on the Pacific coast.

While I look around me, in my travels, and see the importance, the urgent necessitp, of a high-toned, independent religious newspaper throughout the length and breadth of our "Golden State," and as I find, from experience, that yours takes the lead, I rejoice in my heart at the prospect of a speedy enlargement; and I hope this movement on your part may be a sufficient stimulant to friends of the *Pacific* in the different cities, towns and villages throughout the State, to induce them to engage in the laudable undertaking of increasing its subscription-list many fold.

Let one or more persons at each post-office locality, who are disposed to aid in advancing "the great interests of religion and education," call upon those in their own immediate vicinity and obtain their subscription. Let the *Ministry* awake to the importance of this powerful engine of usefulness, and each one, after doing what he can to increase the subscriptions in his own parish, go out a short distance by appointment, and lecture upon the importance of such a paper in families, and at the close of the lecture take the names of those who wish to subscribe, and let each of your present subscribers take upon him or her self to get an additional one, and what an immense amount of good might be accomplished.

I sincerely hope, when your *very* useful journal shall appear with the contemplated improvements, that in view of the expense and efforts made by the proprietors and editor of the *Pacific*, to give their patrons the best Religious journal on the Pacific coast, that the whole religious community may be moved as by one generous impulse to unite their exertions with yours in this noble enterprise, which will be certain to result in *great good* and the extension of Christ's Church on earth. And to convince you of my hearty approval of your praiseworthy exertions, I herewith send you six new subscribers, with the assurance you shall soon hear from me again. And in the bonds of Christian love, I remain,

Yours, &c.

STOCKTON, Oct. 3d, 1859.

College Speeches.

We give our readers as full a report as we can, of some of the addresses that were made about a fortnight ago in the Congregational Church, in this city, in behalf of the College of California. They are all good, and may be considered fair illustrations of the great idea which has come to underlie the Institute.

Rev. J. C. Holbrook said the following resolution had been put into his hands, with a request that he would offer it accompanied by some remarks:

Resolved, That Christian Education is the fundamental means of promoting civilization, public morals and social refinement.

He said, he presumed no elaborate argument would be required before this audience to sustain the proposition contained in the resolution. History shows no instance of high attainments in any of the respects specified, where the influence of the Bible has not been felt. Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome, with all their achievements in fine arts and philosophy, never reached the point of a true civilization, or exhibited a pure and high toned morality, or genuine social refinement, such as the Gospel requires and tends to produce. And in vain do we look abroad among existing nations for examples of such attainments, where the power of Christianity has not been felt. China, the oldest existing nation, and with a kind of civilization that is quite remarkable, is at an infinite distance from the Christian standard in all the respects alluded to.

And where, among those nations that are regarded as within the sphere of Christian influences, has there been the greatest advancement in civilization, public morals and true refinement? Has it not been where the Bible has been a household book, and has had the fullest opportunity to exert its power? And where is this, but where it has formed the basis of education, where family training has been according to its principles, and where the discipline and instruction of schools, from highest to lowest, have been in accordance with its spirit? It has been said, that "the child is father to the man." Some have even gone so far as to assert, that character is determined at six years of age, *i. e.*, as I suppose is meant, that such a bias is given by that time, as determines the future character and course of the man. But howevr er we may regard this assertion, no one can doubt the correctness of Daniel Webster's declaration in his celebrated plea in the Girard will case, viz: "If there be anything true in the Bible; if there be anything true in those Oracles that soar far above all human authority; if there be any truth taught by all past experience, it is, that character is determined during the first third of the period of human life on earth," the period of education. If this be so, then it is certain, that where the education of the youth is neglected or conducted on wrong principles, there can be no high attainment by any community in any of the respects alluded to in the resolution. If Christianity is the only true source of high civilization, public morality and social refinement, as all history proves, then Christian *education* is the *fundamental* means of promoting these ends?

But there can be no complete and efficient system of education without *the College*. The College is the mainspring of all educational machinery. The College must furnish your teachers, at least for all the higher grades of schools, and many of the lower. The College trains your ministry, who are among the principal educators of the people of all ages. The College is continually sending out a large body of enlightened individuals into the community, whose influence is powerful; who are themselves illustrations of the value of education; and who, from their own experience, know its importance, and who are prepared to do much to promote it. It is educated men who advocate and sustain the cause of education. Those who first introduced the system of free schools upon this continent were educated, and many of them learned men.

Colleges, then, are indispensible to an efficient educational system. So our forefathers felt when they founded such institutions in the very infancy of the Colonies. They planted at the outset the germs of those institutions, which have since grown up to shed such wide-spread blessings on our country, and to be the glory of our land. So Christians and philanthropists have felt among the new and growing States of the West; and they have labored there, and often made considerable sacrifices to plant institutions of learning, that shall grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of those rising communities. And so, I rejoice to know, have some enlightened and far-reaching minds felt on this Pacific coast, and have sought here to establish a College that shall be commensurate with its wants; shall be to this region what Oxford and Cambridge have been to Old England, and Yale and Harvard to New.

But the great difficulty at the West, where I reside, and, in fact, in every part of our land, in establishing colleges worthy of the name, has been the multiplication of such institutions far beyond the necessities of the case and the ability to sustain them. In each new State in the Valley of the Mississippi, every denomination has sought to secure a College of its own, and sometimes more than one, and the result has been that all are sickly and feeble, and scarcely one has accomplished, in any great and good degree, the end for which it was designed. Whereas, had all the friends of education in each State combined their resources, there might have been established colleges that would have been an honor to their founders and a blessing to the world.

Such has been our experience and such is the lesson which has been taught by the result of our experiments. And now you should learn wisdom from our experience, and not heedlessly repent it in your own history on this coast. Never was there a nobler opportunity afforded than offers here, *at this moment*, to do something that is worthy of the age and nation, in planting a College on these shores. How glorious would be the spectacle of all the friends of education and religion, uniting, irrespective of denomination or creed, and combining all their influence and pecuniary means in rearing here one noble institution of learning, whose influence should be felt in all time to come. I do not mean an institution in which Christianity shall be ignored, and from which the Bible and religion shall be shut out, but I mean a *Christian* College; and one based on a foundation broad and liberal, on which all evangelical Christians can unite. *Theological Seminaries* may and should be denominational, but for myself I can see no good reason why a *College* should be, and I can see many reasons why it should not.

If such a union as I have alluded to can be secured, and, if ever done, it must be done *now*, before individuals and denominations are committed to different enterprises—*it is now or never*—then I can clearly see in the future, rising on these shores, a College of noble dimensions and vast resources, whose power for good shall be felt all up and down this coast, and perchance across the continent, and even far beyond the great ocean and upon the shores of the Old World. Oh! had I wealth, how gladly would I devote it to so worthy an object. Does any man of wealth desire the grateful remembrance of the millions who shall dwell on these shores? I can conceive of no way so certain as by linking his name with such an institution endowed by his liberality. Were I called, in the providence of God, as I am not, however, to consecrate myself to the work of aiding in founding and building up such a College as I have described, gladly would I devote to so noble an enterprise, all that remains to me of energies and time on earth. You have, Mr. Chairman, with your associates, my hearty sympathies and best wishes for your success in the great and good work in which you are engaged. Ere long may the COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA, by the combined efforts of all the friends of "Christian Education," rise and shed its elevating and salutary influence all along this Pacific coast.

Mr. Durant made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT:—To discuss, before such a meeting as this, the importance of establishing a College in California, would seem to be superfluous. To the educated, the importance of education, and as a means to it, of colleges and of schools, of every grade, is self-evident. But yet, Mr. President, it bethinks me to say, that many things which are the most evident are not always the most *observed*, or when observed, are not always the most *considered*. It does not follow from the fact that individuals are highly educated, that they are always thinking of their education, or always conscious of its importance, or always alive to the inconveniences and miseries of others who are uneducated. He who is ever drinking from full fountains is not the most likely person in the world to worry himself about *thirst*; no more than he who has always at hand the means of satisfying his hunger will be the one above all others to think of the horrors of starvation and the importance of satisfying it. [illegible] Nay yet education does not like high-living, blunt the sensibilities, or impair the thinking powers, that he who has it, can no longer understand or feel its importance; far from this. If he is ever indifferent, or too little in earnest about it, he is so from the same cause that the Christian is sometimes too little alive to the claims of religion, from the infirmity of his nature, or the law of his nature it may be, that makes the emotions to ebb and flow with the presence or absence of incentives. And hence it is, that educated men, like the good Christian, appreciate the necessity of *exhortations*; that they are not displeased with having line upon line and precept upon precept; that they are edified with oft repeated arguments, and even refreshed with those that are old as well as those that are new.

The fact is that no man's interest in any enterprise, especially if it be a public one, no matter how great it is, can be kept up, unless it is often stirred and stimulated by appropriate motives, such as a frequent handling, and turning, and analysing of the merits of the enterprise in question, is calculated to develope. It is by dwelling on this enterprise that we are to keep our interest in it, by looking at it in this light and in that light, in this relation and in that relation, in this result and in that result, in this field of its influence and in that, in its psesent workings and in its prospects, in its perils and its discomfortures, as well as in its reliefs and triumphs; just as we keep a fire burning by giving it fuel; just as all life is sustained by what it consumes; just as the heart is made to pulsate by the friction of its own currents; just as the telegraphic wires are charged with the electric fluid, so long and only so long, as the battery is worked, the metalic plates kept in the acids, or the wheel turned around on the amalgam.—This is the philosophy of our present meeting; we have come together to consider the importance of building the College of California, in order that we may become interested in the enterprise. This result we seem likely to realize, and the need of consideration is so much the greater as the influence or agency of a college is not patent to all, is recondite, remote from observation, lies far back of those great and splendid results which it produces, and which are clear enough in their own light. The laying down of an electric cable over the bed of the Atlantic, was an event that needed only to transpire to produce a universal interest. The farmer knows the importance of a good crop, he knows the importance of plowing; he has learned the difference between that old heir-loom of King Alfred's plough, and the plough of modern science; even the native Californian needs no argument to persuade him to exchange the one for the other; but chemistry as applied to agriculture, the analysis of soils, and the physeology of plants as related to farming, are a *terra incognita* to him, and he would require a new education, almost before he could be persuaded to give his money to build an institution for the purpose of teaching the young and rising generation of farmers the *science of farming*. And yet, Mr. President, the colleges of our country and of the world, with their scientific and agricultural departments, are doing more for farming, and will do more for it, as the soils of the world become exhausted, and as new combinations in art and commerce become necessary to carry it forward to its best results, than all the practical farmers on the footstool ever did, or ever will do, or ever can do, without the colleges.

Lord Cornwallace once said to an American gentleman in India, speaking of the American Revolution, that Cambridge College, in Massachusetts, had precipitated the commencement of that event fifty years.—Some one commenting on this observation, suggests also that if Cambridge College, in Massachusssts, accelerated thus the breaking out of the American Revolution, this college was equally potent in helping the Revolution through. And we will venture to add, that the civil government which followed, and to which the Revolution was but a preliminary circumstance, *was due to the colleges*—to Oxford and Cambridge in England, more remotely; to Cambridge and William and Mary in America, more immediately—as the conservatories, and nurseries of that Anglo-Saxon sentiment of personal and constitutional liberty, of that political learning and wisdom of all the ages, but for which that government of ours could never have been realized. The Revolution, however, and the Independence are all that is seen. These are celebrated annually with pomp; with festivity, oration, poem, procession and the roar of canon. But the colleges! without which the Revolution and the Independence had not been, who thinks of glorifying these? "There was a little city and few men within it, and there came a great King against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it; now there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city, yet no man remembered that same poor man."

As another illustration of the *unobserved* influence of colleges, and the light account that is commonly made of tt, I would suggest their relation to the common schools. These schools every one understands; their effects are obvious to all; no one is ignorant of their agency. You need not visit these schools to know what they are doing, and that they are doing good. Go out into the open city to-day and you meet with decided tokens of their efficiency and usefulness.—There is scarcely a child abroad, only here and there a loitering one, who seems to be out of place, and without an object; he is a vagrant, and he no less strikingly suggests the blessing of the schools than the actual attendance of all the rest. Go abroad again on some holiday, and what a sight, unlike the other, have you now! The children are all out of school; the walks are full of them. What a commentary! So gentle are they, and so civil, and yet so free, bounding and joyous! How bright and beautiful! They would seem to have dropt down from Paradise. Blessings on the schools! you exclaim, or feel too deeply for utterance. But a few days since, I waited on one of your citizens for a subscription to this college. "I do not know," said he, "and I have not time to satisfy myself at present." We have been doing a great deal of practical work in the way of education, in this city. And now these vagrant children must be taken care of; we are providing a school on purpose for these. This is a tangible thing. Every dollar and every effort gives us immediate results; results that are palpable, that we can note down and post up every day.

But, Mr. President, *the colleges* are to these beautiful and beneficial operations of the common schools, nothing less than what the heart is to the circulation of the blood; the lungs to breathing; the brain to the action of the muscles, or the muscles themselves to the motions of the body; and yet the colleges are not *practical*! I believe it is on account of this weakness of our human nature to overlook the fountain in the abundance of the stream; the cause in the phenomenon, that the organs of digestion and vitality in man, and all the more powers in nature around him, are [illegible] for I am sure if they were to [illegible] call our common sense, they would [illegible] run down. It is easier to keep a watch wound up than an eight-day clock; we carry it about our person and have it to wind every day. We see society going all to pieces around us, and we scramble up its parts with our hands as if we could hold them together by compression. But to speak of attractions, and afinities, and laws of organisation, and to go back to these, for our remedies, (if there be any such things as these,) this would not be practical.

The mountains, that have been lifted above the plains, not only from a lower depth than they, to bring up the metals that had subsided towards the centre of the earth; but also to reach so much the nearer to Heaven, to catch its first light, and to retain its last; to receive and absorb its rains and vapors, and to yield them down, in springs and streams, to irrigate the valleys, and to keep them green and fruitful through the long dry season of the year; these, the sources of vitality, beauty and productiveness, to the physical world, are types of what we claim for the colleges in relation to human society. Sink the mountains, and the earth would become one dead level; its centeral fires would again come over it, or the waters of the briny deep; and whatever of its surface was not reduced to an aried desert, would become a watery waste or a miery marsh. Take away the colleges, and humanity sinks to its lowest ebb; the mind either dies out from mere sterility of thought, or lies sweltering in all the gross corruptions of heathenism. And yet it is not seen that the colleges are practical institutions!

The ocean may be a very great and good arrangement, for ought men know to the contrary, but it is in some of its more immediate products and agencies that they are chiefly interested. We sigh for its breezes every day, we watch and pray for its early and later rains, we supply our tables and light and ornament or dwellings from its treasures. If its fleets do not arrive from ever port in due season, we are troubled for the prospects of the market; we shall be touched in some matter of food, or raiment, some luxury or necessary of life.—And yet, if the ocean which is the source, or the medium of all these blessings, were evidently sinking, as it is upon this coast, and was likely ere long to disappear entirely unless prevented by some little outlay of capital, I fear that the masses of the people could hardly be persuaded to have faith enough in its importance to save it, and when it was gone they would affect to know no especial inconvenience. "Rather a dry time, to be sure, but when the rainy season returns all will come right again; a few showers will fill up the old dish; in the mean while we can go a fishing on dry land, which will be an improvement, and lay down our telegraphic cables in the most approved places, and fasten them to the bottom; and as for water, which is a consideration in these "dashaway days," we must use the small lakes and rivers for that matter; but the ocean! that is an institution for the philosophers to take care of, we are your practical men!

Such, Mr. President, is the logic, and not a mite better, and such the profound sense of those who think that we can get along in California without colleges.

Rev. Martin Kellogg was called on, and responded briefly. Repeating the well-known phrase, "I say ditto to Mr. Burke," in token of hearty agreement with the preceding remarks, he spoke of the College as related to the pulpit. Whence should be our future ministers? Heretofore, we had depended upon the older States. But this reliance was exceptional and temporary; we could not expect the East always to furnish our preachers. Some who had come had gone back. We must raise up a home ministry. They must be educated men, able to grapple with the questions, the doubts, the errors of our times. Where were such men to be trained? Here, on our own soil. If we were to have intelligent, competent ministers, we must educate them. A good College is a *sine qua non*—indispensable to our Christian forces. This consideration, the speaker begged leave to say, had influenced him on entering on this new work. Brethren in the ministry had strongly urged it. It had been their argument and his motive. Our catholic basis was one not to be misunderstood. We wished an unsectarian, yet Christian College, where, as in a filter, the unsettled religious opinions of young men should lose their errors and come forth clear and bright, to be presented to the thirsty lips of our State. Let the denominational tinge be added afterward, if it must be, before they flow from our pulpits. But here let them come forth pure and clear, and, if it may be, by the blessing of God, sparkling with the divine energy of the Holy Spirit.

A former instructor, the speaker continued, had said it was well to have theological hobbies—so that, while no important truth should be slighted, each should receive special attention from some. Was it not well to have *benevolent* hobbies? so that every good enterprize might have its particular friends? Such hobbies were to be variously determined: by family ties, by bonds of friendship, by geographical position, and so on. One claim was that of *need*. Was there not such a call here pressing those, the comparative few, who appreciate the want? Some had toiled for this young Institution; had given freely of their time, their energies and their means. In behalf of the cause, the speaker returned them his thanks. But more friends, special, devoted, self-sacrificing friends were needed. Would not some of those present join the number and make this College their benevolent hobby? Not to the neglect of other causes, but with a particular interest in this, giving it their care and help at this forming stage, in this time of infancy and weakness. Would not the ministers and churches do this for the sake of religion? In the same spirit in which Harvard was founded with the motto, "for Christ and the Church;" in which the ministers of Connecticut, poor in money, brought their offering books to found Yale; in which, where Wabash College stands, the servants of Christ knelt down, in the open air and amid wintry winds, to consecrate the spot to religion and learning; in which, in short, most of American Colleges had been founded and matured. This spirit existed here. One brother in the ministry—one, too, who had seen hard times in this State—on hearing of the speaker's appointment, had written, "my wife and I subscribe one hundred dollars toward the endowment of your chair."

This, the speaker said, was a call of benevolence; it offered little material for self-glorying. No one, however timely or valuable his aid, could do the whole, or monopolize the honor. Though, like Harvard, or Yale, or Williams, he should give his name to the Institution, he could become but one link in a long chain of benefactors. But this should attract, rather than repel benevolence. The best thing about doing good is, not to be able to glory in it.

The good; how inestimable! Who could want a better, nobler, more enduring work in which to be enlisted?

We have some more of the same sort, only shorter articles, for next week.

[illegible]—The work of [illegible] is being pushed ahead vigorously. The bend by the Indian Garden is cut, and the Rambler makes her regular trips through it. In the course of next week the cut through the great bend at Newtown will be completed.

Put it in the Corner Stone.

We publish the following letter from Mr. F. Billings, in which he states his reasons for declining his appointment by the Synod of the Pacific, as Regent of the proposed University. We bespeak for this eloquent, scholarly and catholic document, a place in the corner stone of the College of California, of which institution he has been for years a trustee, and which we are confident will grow into a University equal to the oldest and best in America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13th, 1859.

REV. ALBERT WILLIAMS—*Dear Sir:* I am in receipt of yours of the 8th inst., informing me of my "election by the Synod of the Pacific, as a member of the Board of Regents in the cause of education." In a personal interview since the letter was received, I gave you my views of the action of the Synod upon the subject of Education, and expressed my surprise at my election as one of the "Board of Regents." I am quite sure that more than one member of the Synod must have known my uniform and decided opposition to any separation of the Old School Presbyterians from the Protestant Christian denominations, who have united in "the great work of rearing a College in this State of the highest order, consecrated to liberal and Christian learning."

Certainly, I have had but one view of the matter, and that directly opposed to the action of the Synod, which proposes to the Old School Presbyterians of the Pacific coast, to stand by themselves and have a purely Old School Presbyterian College or none at all. This is not, *in totidem verbis*, the resolution of the Synod, but it is its essential meaning and effect. In other words, the Synod has virtually declared that there is no common ground upon which individuals of various religious denominations can stand in the great work of establishing a system of education in California, and particularly in the great work of building up a great University—thus proposing to make our system of education ecclesiastical and our schools and colleges sectarian.

To such views, certainly for the Pacific coast, I cannot subscribe; and especially so far as they relate to any movement for a University. That is a work inviting and demanding the union of the wealth, and energy, and intelligence of all friends of liberal education, to whatever denominations they may belong. It is a work requiring far more material aid for its full development than is likely ever to be furnished by any one sect. It is a work whose breadth of foundation and scope of purpose should be large enough, and catholic enough, for all denominations; and into which sectarian differences and divisions should find their way only to be lost. And so, it is a work in which every denomination should make haste to have its share of labor and glory and blessing from the beginning to the end.

To split up the Protestant Church in this matter; to divide its forces and scatter its strength; and set every sect after its own college, is to create many feeble, sickly, dead-and-alive institutions, of no force and no use, in place of one grand, vigorous, healthy University, ever waxing strong in might and usefulness. Besides, it is to magnify the divisions of the Protestant world, foster their increase and thrust them where they do not belong, when it should be the special business of every good man, particularly in these latter days and in these new fields, away from old trammels, to see how much and how well the various denominations can work with and for each other, and not how much and how well they can work against each other.

And, besides, it is, in my humble opinion, a virtual condemnation of the grand American system of education, which, repudiating ecclesiastical instruction and sectarian education, has its beginning in the School Common to all, and proceeds on in schools of a higher grade, but still common, and cannot find its true development until crowned by a common University built up, sustained and made powerful by the united support of all good men who are patrons of true learning.

I stop not to discuss abstractly, whether this fraternal union of the various Protestant denominations, in the great work of building up a grand University, is compatible with the lines of division which formally separate them. I assume and assert that, practically, these lines, even in a higher sphere than that of education, should be, indeed, lines, having neither breadth nor thickness; that here in California, more than elsewhere in the world, it is so coming to be understood, and that good men regard them as but the colors marking, not how many forces are opposed, but how many forces are united. And I assert further, that in this very matter of a University, the practicability of the genial union of denominations is in a fair way of successful illustration, in the development of an Institution already under way, to the support of which all sects are invited, and in the management of which all are tendered their share of control. And I beg leave further to assert, that no denomination should admit the possibility of a failure of this undertaking, inviting the union of such forces and leading, if successful, to such splendid results; much more, that no denomination should contribute directly to its defeat by a counter movement within itself, and for its own account, until it is proven, beyond all question, that in this Christian age there is no high table-land of union where earnest men can stand and work together for grand purposes; or, in other words, until we are ready to admit that each denomination loves itself better than the Truth—an admission so humiliating and so pregnant with evil, that I sincerely hope the denomination to which I belong will not lead off in the sorry confession.

Entertaining, as I do, these views, you can well conceive my great regret that the Synod should have attempted to commit the O. S. Presbyterian Church to a strictly O. S Presbyterian College; my strong hope that the next Synod will promptly recede from the position, which, I am happy to learn, was not unanimously taken; my firm conviction that no such position will ever be endorsed by the great body of the members of the Presbyterian Church; and you will readily understand that I decline to act as Regent in a Plan of Education which, in no aspect, meets with my approval.

Finding that my election has been made public by an official announcement in the *Pacific*, I deem it proper to make public my declination, and the reasons therefor, through the same channel.

Very truly,
Your ob't serv't,
FREDERICK BILLINGS.

CANALS.—It is estimated that there are not less than seven thousand miles of water ditches in this State, used for mining purposes almost exclusively, and which were made at a cost of not less than fifteen millions of dollars.

Insure! Insure!

Many of our interior towns have again suffered from the annual fires. When we hear of hundreds of thousands of property reduced to ashes in a single hour, the question forces itself, how can such losses be averted? We turn naturally to some well established and reliable Insurance Office.

Among the many such doing business in this city, we unhesitatingly commend to the notice of those of our friends, whose hard earned savings are in danger of being swept away by the fiery element, the *Pacific Insurance Agency*, McLean & Fowler, Agents. Our long acquaintance with the senior partner, Mr. McLean, and the well known standing of his associates, fully authorize us to do this, as well as the fact, that all losses, both fire and marine, have been promptly paid by them; and whenever satisfied that no fraud has been attempted, they guarantee to be always as prompt in time to come. They offer to take insurance at very reasonable rates, not only in brick buildings and merchandize in the city, but stores, detached dwellings and barns in the country. At the rates they offer, we consider it but an act of prudence, for all who can, to secure themselves against so great a loss as a California fire is sure to involve in its train.

Letter from Rev. J. A. Benton.

Hongkong, China, Aug. 8, 1859.

Editor of the Pacific:—It may interest your readers to know something of the progress of one who has been able, for a time, to break the ties that have bound him to California. As I have sailed over the waters of the Pacific, I have frequently thought of *your Pacific*, and the regions of squalls, of calms, of reefs and islands, and of fine trade winds, which have been met with in its history. And inasmuch as the ocean has been a type of the paper in these respects, I trust it will be also in other and grander particulars, in breadth, depth, purity, majesty and strength; and that the paper will spread itself in power over wider tracts than are reached by these rolling waves. Like the ocean, it came into existence at the proper time, and in the right place; and it is my hope that a good Providence will make it as permanent also, and as constant a source of spiritual blessing, as the ocean is of natural. Nowhere is there a broader expanse of waters than the Pacific; never had a religious newspaper a wider field than "*The Pacific.*"

We have had a run of fifty-two days to this port. We were thirteen days to the Hawaiian Islands. We had at least a distant look at all the larger islands, except the Kaui. I was glad to get a sight of them. They used to fill a large space in the thoughts of the readers of the *Missionary Herald* twenty years ago. The churches of America came to the knowledge of the islands and their inhabitants, as the scenes and actors of a most degraded condition of heathenism. A generation of missionaries is passing away from them. As the result of their labors, those that remain see a civilized nation in being, whose existence is recognized by the great powers of the earth; and whose civilization is at least up to the level of some nations that boast a history thousands of years.

During the last ten or fifteen years it has been quite too common a habit, with some sorts of people, to decry the missionaries and disparage their work. Sometimes the opposition to them has gone to extremes. From all extremes there must be reactions. Men will come to take fairer views of things. Bate what we must for the badness of the material they wrought upon, and for their own human infirmities, and it will still appear that the missionaries have been doing a great and good work of God. That which is of God will endure, and will have its vindication. And with this assurance any laborer in the vineyard of the Lord may rest his soul in patience.

My fellow-passengers and myself were on shore, in Honolulu, less than two hours; but during that time I was fortunate enough to see nearly all those I was most desirous of meeting, though it were, but for a moment. Our former fellow-laborer in Calfornia, Rev. E Corwin, enjoys fine health in his new location, and I was happy to learn that the people hold him in high esteem at the Islands, because their regard for him gives me a good opinion of them. When we know how a community is wont to support, esteem, and love its clergyman, or to be wanting in these things, then we have one of the best standards in the world for measuring, not merely the Christian attainments of that community, but also the civilization, the culture and the refinement that may be in the midst of it.

The situation of Honolulu is picturesque, and the shore of Oahu, in the vicinity of the capital, is very charming, as one observes it from the ship, coasting along near to it. The general appearance of the island, however, to one thus approaching it, is a rough, sharp and cragged one. Nor is this likely to give one a wrong impression.—Oahu is not a very fertile island, as a whole. The sugar and coffee plantations, of which we read, are upon Atoni, or Kaui, Hawaii, and others; *here* the cultivated spots are not extensive, and are strewn, here and there, in the valleys or on the coast. Certainly the mountains back of the chief town must be wild and grand, though so ragged and bare of vegetation; and I fancied I could climb them, a week or two, with a great degree of satisfaction, along with the fatigue, which the thought of climbing them at once suggests.

Three weeks from the day we were at Honolulu, we passed between two of the small islands of a string of little islands, known as the "Marian, or Ladrones."—They are volcanic in origin, and wear the appearance of being rough and barren rocks.

On the eighth day from the "Ladrones," we went through the "Balintang passage" of the "Bashee Islands" into the China Sea. This virtually ended our ocean voyage, and we ought to have been at anchor in forty-eight hours from that time, in the usual course of things here regarding wind and weather. But we met calms and head winds, and it took us more than a week to beat into port. We dropped anchor here, at last, on the 6th of August.

With a thankful heart, I recognize the hand of a good Providence in my health and safety thus far. I have had in most respects all I could desire. The voyage has been, on the whole, a delightful one, and I have enjoyed myself. I have rested a good deal, though I have not been altogether idle. It took me one week to read up papers, magazines and quarterlies. I have gone through with Dr. Bushnell's "Nature and the Supernatural;" have reviewed half of Neander's History of the Church; perused some books of travel; taken up some time with the Greek Testament, and done a little toward reviewing my scanty knowledge of the principal languages of Europe. And so these seven weeks have passed away, and I have sailed over 7,000 miles more of ocean. We here bid our wind-craft farewell, and betake ourselves to steamers.

A ship sails to-day for California, and, as there will not be another going soon, I must send this by her, without having had scarcely a moment to look about me on shore. I was at the Rev. Mr. Beecher's Bethel on Sunday. I have heard that there is a missionary, physician and wife on the "Sancho Panza," bound to Shanghai, but have not seen them.

Till another opportunity,

Yours, B.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

News from Europe.

The Golden Age, which arrived on Sunday morning the 16th inst., brought five days later news from Europe.

Accident to the Great Eastern.—A terrible accident occurred on board the steamship Great Eastern, during her trial trip. The feed-pipe caseing to one of her funnels exploded, and five of her firemen were instantly killed, while a number of others were badly wounded.

Mr. Scott Russell has undertaken to repair the steamer, and engages to have her ready for sea within three weeks.

Zurich Conference.—The meetings of the French, Sardinian and Austrian plenipotentiaries have been brought to a close, and the plenipotentiaries have returned home.

It has already been stated that they had agreed upon the boundary line between Lombardy and the Austrian province of Venitia.

Italian League.—Parma and Romagna National Assemblies have come to the determination to annex the territories they govern to those of the King of Sardinia, despite the latter's express refusal to accept the offer.

The Romagna National Assembly, sitting at Bologna, have passed resolutions authorizing their presiding officer to communicate to the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emanuel their sympathy for the inhabitants of Venitia, under Austrian tyranny, and their willingness to make sacrifices of importance in favor of these oppressed people.

In Parma, the National Assembly have before them a resolution confirming the appointment of Farina, as dictator, and declaring the expulsion of the Bourbon dynasty as the settled policy of the State.

Tuscany.—A delegation from Florence waited upon the King of Sardinia, at Turin, on the 3d, with an address, accompanying the vote of annexation to Piedmont.

Spain Wants Gibraltar.—There appears to be a strong public feeling in Spain against England. In some of the Madrid journals it is urged that Gibraltar ought to be wrested from the British at all risks.

Parma.—The vote of the Duchy of Parma, upon the question of annexation to Piedmont, stood 63,000 for it and 500 against it.

Papal Troops.—Papal troops continue still to be concentrated on the Tuscan frontier. The total number is now estimated at 8,000 to 9,000 men.

European Congress.—It is reported that both the French and English Governments have agreed to the assembling of a congress of all the great Powers for the purpose of a final settlement of the Italian question.

Schamyl.—Schamyl, the noted and brave Circassian chief, has finally been made prisoner by the Russian troops, and sent to St. Petersburg.

Nine Hours' Rule Successful.—The builders' strike in London has terminated in favor of the working men, the leading building firms and master builders having yielded to the demand of the workmen to recognize their nine hours a day rule.

Alliance of France and Austria.—The probable formation of an alliance between France and Austria is announced, and has created considerable excitement in political circles.

The alliance, it is said, has been negotiated, or is being negotiated by Prince Richard Metternich, the Ambassador at Paris, on the part of Austria, who is on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon, at St. Sauveur.

Of the nature of the alliance nothing is known, but it is believed to endanger Italian liberty and to menace the peace of Europe.

At the Point of Death.—The latest advices from Rome represent that the fever, from the first attacks of which the Pope had partially recovered, had returned, and his Holiness is said to be at the point of death.

It was even reported that he had already received the "extreme unction."

Spain and the Papal States.—On the 26th ult., as has already been rumored, the Queen of Spain signed a Convention with the Pope, by which she bound herself to send a Spanish army to occupy the Papal States, in case the French withdraw their forces from Rome and the other points they occupy in the Papal territories.

Trouble in Morocco.—In consequence of the excitement among the Moors at Tangiers, by the death of the Emperor of Morocco, followed by popular tumults on account of the recent troubles between the Moors and the Spanish at Ceuta, the foreign Consuls at Tangiers and the Moorish towns have been compelled to confine themselves to their own houses, baricading their doors and windows, arming their servants and taking other measures to protect themselves. The families of the consuls and all the other Christian residents were sent on board the Spanish steamer in the harbor of Tangiers; those who could were quitting the country, and those who remained regarded neither lives nor their property as safe.

Austria Reforming.—It is stated from Vienna that the Austrian Government has vigorously entered upon the work of reform recommended by the Emperor. Many concessions have already been made to Protestants.

Domestic Intelligence.

San Juan Island Difficulty.—The British Legation, at Washington, Sept. 24th, is in receipt of advices from its Government, touching the San Juan Island difficulty in the North Pacific.

They are to the effect that the British Government has, like our own, dispatched distinguished officers of the army to Vancouver's, instructions in regard to the settlement of the difficulty, similar to those given to Gen. Scott upon his departure.

U. S. Treasury—Weekly Report.—The Treasury receipts, during the past week, ending Sept. 23, amount to $835,000.

The drafts issued during the week amount to $1,158,000.

The amount of specie remaining in the Treasury subject to draft, at the close of the week, is $4,405,000.

Later from Pike's Peak.—The express brought down $32,000 in dust, from the Pike's Peak gold mines.

Also, the intelligence that the proposition for a State organization at Pike's Peak had been defeated.

A Vigilance Committee had been organized at the mines, by which three notorious thieves had been expelled from the country.

The mines are said to be yielding more abundantly, and most of those engaged in them are doing well.

State Items.

The Placer County Canal, a work upon which has depended the hope of rapidly opening the mines of Dutch Flat, and the immense gravel range in the vicinity of that place, has finally been completed through the energy of the proprietors of the Dutch Flat Water Company. The completion of this important improvement was celebrated on the 11th inst., with appropriate ceremonies.

Contract Let.—The contract for the building of the railroad from Marysville to Oroville, a distance of about twenty-eight miles, has been signed by Messrs. Cheeseby & Co., for $175,000, the company paying on the track in all the rolling stock, engines, cars, &c., as well as the building of all the depots.

Acorns in Tulare.—To show the people abroad the value placed upon the acorn crop of this valley, we will state that a gentleman having a large lot of ground under fence, which is well timbered with white oaks, sold the acorn crop, of this year, for $1,800, to be gathered by the purchaser. The trees are literally loaded down with acorns this season, and so soon as they begin to fall, the hogs will fare sumptuously.—*Tulare Record.*

According to the Placer *Herald*, the late fire in Auburn destroyed nearly $120,000 worth of property.

Silver Mine.—A silver mine has been discovered lately near Fort Tejon, which promises rich returns.

Cold.—A gentleman who resides in Bodega, informs that ice made to the thickness of heavy window glass, in that region on the night of Thursday of last week.

New School House.—In Petaluma, a new brick structure, intended for a district school, will soon be completed. The Petalumans cannot make a better investment of they money.

The country round about marysville is filled with cattle thieves, whose depredations extend in every direction.

Too Much Grain.—The Napa papers are growling at the immense quantity of grain on hand in that county. There is so great a surplus of wheat, that noboby knows what to do with it.

Anthracite Coal.—Hoeffner, of Buckey Valley, informs us that the strata of coal discovered in that valley some time ago, is now being extensively and profitably worked. The vein is said to be nearly or quite fifteen feet thick, and the coal of excellent quality for ordinary uses. The owners have established a depot in Sacramento, and sell large quantities of it. If our memory serves us rightly, Dr. Trask, predicted, a few years ago, that stone coal would never be found in that locality, except in small quantities. It is now ascertained that the deposits are very extensive, covering an area of several square miles.—*Amador Ledger.*

It is said that considerable quantities of lead ore have been discovered along Humbug Creek, in Siskiyou county. Lead would be a valuable accession to the mineral resources of the State.

The total number of votes cast for Governor, at the recent election, was 102,896.

The Corn Crop.—The crop of corn in this section of the State is excellent, and will yield an average of from sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre. But, owing to the heavy wheat crop and the immense yield, the price of corn has been considerably effected. We learn that it is now selling for 87c@$1 per bushel, whereas last season it brought $1 50.—*Marysville Express.*

The miners on the Middle Fork of the American river are receiving a handsome return for their labor.

LATEST EASTERN INTELLIGENCE.

Our regular Atlantic city advices, per mail steamer, are to September 20th, received by the *Golden Age*, on Sunday last. *Via* Tehuantepec, we have New Orleans dates to the 27th ult. The overland mail, on Monday, brought us New York dates to 22nd, and St. Louis to 26th ult.

Trade, on the other side, was rather less active, than at the date of previous advices, though monetary affairs were quite easy. The supply of capital, if any thing, was rather increasing beyond the wants of borrowers. Large amounts could only be placed at low rates of interest, but in all cases the security was required to be of the most unexceptionable character. The Bank Statements were satisfactory. The Stock market had been active, but a reaction was anticipated, owing to what was deemed an unwarranted inflation. Loans on call, Stock securities, were quotable at 5½@6½; do. other good securities, 6¾@8; prime endorsed bills, 60@90 days, 7@7½; do. 4@6 mos, 8@8½; first class single signatures, 10@12; other good bills, 12@15 per cent. A noticeable feature in the foreign commerce of the port of New York, was the rapid decline in the dry goods imports, which had fallen off more than a million and a half of dollars for the closing week, as compared with the week preceding. According to the New York *Shipping List* of the 27th ult.—

The following table shows the movement for the week, and since 1st of January, as compared with the previous two seasons. It will be remarked that the entries for last week exhibit a reduction not only upon 1857, (just succeeding the panic,) but also upon the unusually inactive season of 1858:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week—			
Entered at the port	$1,367,826	959,325	935,130
Thrown on market	1,182,495	1,232,829	1,080,851
Since Jan. 1st—			
Entered at the port	$79,634,398	44,772,357	89,962,946
Thrown on market	76,773,468	52,097,027	90,060,827

The West was not sending breadstuffs to market as rapidly as was expected, though in this respect considerable improvement was observable. Our contemporary above quoted from, offers some wholesome advice on this subject, which in many respects corresponds to that recently tendered by ourselves to the agriculturists of California, and may be deemed as applicable on this, as on the other side of the continent. The *List* remarks—

There would seem to be still a lingering anticipation that, notwithstanding the abundant harvests abroad, and the low prices ruling in the home market, higher values are inevitable, if they can only hold on to their flour and corn for a month or six weeks longer; but there is no probability that these anticipations will be realized. Food was never more abundant the world over, than it is at this moment, and, if a partial failure of the potato crop in Ireland be excepted, there is positively nothing in the results of the harvests in Britain or on the continent to hold out a prospect of shipments from this side at present, much less higher prices. To the farmers in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, &c., therefore, we would say, send on your grain, take what you can get for it at market, settle up with your creditors, and thus do what you can, individually, to enable your section of country to get on its legs again. This is the way to bring about a revival of trade there. Hoarding will never do it.

The advices represent but little doing in the way of shipments in this direction, and freights about as last reported. There were eight vessels on the berth at New York, and two at Boston.

Official advices from the State Department, represent the finances of the Government as in a flattering condition, at the expense, however, it is to be feared, of the mercantile and industrial interests. According to a statement in the Washington *Times*, the Secretary of the Treasury, on a revision of his estimates of revenue for the fiscal year 1859 and '60, claims that the customs will yield at least $62,400,000, instead of $56,000,000, and that with other resources he will be able to reimburse or purchase the Public Debt to the extent of $7,751,000, without reducing his working balance below six millions at the end of the year. He has already determined that no Treasury Bills falling due after 30th June last, shall be re-issued, or in any way renewed. The amount then subject to renewal was less than five millions. Since then, the Sub-Treasury in New York, and other parties for the Government, have disposed of about two millions. The budget for the present fiscal year may be thus presented:

To provide for all wants of the year..........$63,321,000
With cash balance June 30, 1859..........$4,339,000
Treasury Bills..........4,983,000
Loan of Jan 24..........1,350,000
Together..........$10,672,000
Customs of year..........62,400,000
Lands and miscellaneous..........4,000,000—$77,072,000
Leaving a surplus June 30, 1859..........$13,751,000

It had at length been decided that the *Great Eastern* steamship would not visit New York, as had been expected, but Portland, Mr. Lever's offer to place her in the Galway line having for the second time been declined.—*Mercantile Gazette, Sept. 19th.*

ASSESSORS' REPORTS.

The agricultural reports of the assessors of the various counties come in slowly this year, and from partial returns which have gained publicity, we should infer are not more than usually accurate. Many do not pretend to completeness, and for all practical purposes to the statistician, are useless. Others evidently are based more on conjecture than actual observation. In one respect perhaps they approximate to correctness; that is, in regard to the number of acres under cultivation, since, year after year, the farmers must become better judges of the actual quantity of land which they till, and also of that which they devote to particular crops. Conjecture, however, must necessarily supply the probable product of these acres, in view of the fact that the data are generally obtained long antecedent to harvest.

The Sacramento *Union* of a late date publishes partial returns from sixteen counties in the State, from which we select eleven as being sufficiently complete in regard to two of the cereals, Wheat and Barley, or rather as complete as we shall have them the present year, from those counties. To these we add the returns from Santa Cruz county, derived from the Santa Cruz *News*. In estimating the yield of a given number of acres this year, the assessors have been governed in most instances, by the estimated yield of last year, per acre. Probably they could not have well pursued any other course, as the task was but one of conjecture. As regards Wheat, the yield of which is believed to have exceeded that of last year largely per acre, this was quite sufficient to mark a minimum quantity; but in regard to Barley, the case is otherwise. There is good reason to believe that the yield of Barley per acre was this year much less than last, besides, it is asserted that much of it was cut for hay, before it had reached maturity.—*Mercantile Gazette, Sept. 24th.*

A New Trade.—The recent arrival at Port Townsend of the ship [illegible], Capt. Heustis, with a cargo of rice, tea, silks, &c., from Japan, marks the commencement of a trade which in time must grow into vast importance. The [illegible] returns to Japan with a cargo of lumber, and it is the intention of those engaged in the enterprise, to establish a permanent line of vessels between Puget Sound and Japanese ports. The [illegible] made the trip between Amoy, (China) via Hakodadi, and Port Townsend, in the short space of [illegible] days.—[illegible]

ROGUE RIVER SALMON.

Important among the resources of our State, are the numerous fisheries springing up along its entire coast. This interest, however, has yet to be fully developed. Already, limited enterprises of the kind have been well rewarded, and encouragement given to the future investment of capital, skill and energy in this interesting and lucrative pursuit. Salmon, mackerel, and many other descriptions of the finny tribe, are found at appropriate seasons in great abundance, from San Diego to Puget Sound, and of a quality equal or superior to those caught on the Atlantic side. Particularly are our salmon, caught at or near the mouths of rivers or inlets of the sea, found to be of great superiority, whether in point of size, fatness, or delicacy of flavor.

Quite recently a salmon fishery has been established by C. L. Strong, at the mouth of Rogue river, (or more properly *Rouge* river, the present name being a corruption from the French word rouge, red,) in Southern Oregon, near our northern border. The San Francisco agents for this establishment are W. F. Walton & Co., and we feel warranted in saying their article of "extra clear salmon," samples of which have fallen under our notice, surpasses in excellence anything of the kind ever before offered in this market, if indeed it can be equalled by the production of other fisheries, on this coast or elsewhere. As packed for market by Mr. Strong, the fish is divested of all superfluous portions, and the curing and packing are so admirable, that the article is peculiarly well adapted to exportation. This, in connection with the superiority of the fish itself, must render the article a favorite wherever it is introduced.

Although the establishment of Mr. Strong is yet in its infancy, it has already assumed an importance second to that of no other of its kind on the coast. It possesses natural advantages perhaps superior to any other for this description of fishing. Rogue river, near its outlet to the sea, expands into a lake of considerable size, near the centre of which is a small island, with shores, like those of the lake itself, gradually receding, and presenting sandy beaches, admirably adapted to the drawing of the seine. The outlet to this lake is quite narrow, and the distance is but a few hundred paces from the foot of the lake to the sea. In front of the outlet are shifting sand-bars, favorable to eliciting the run of the salmon inland, while offering no serious obstacle to the entrance of vessels of light draft. During appropriate seasons, myriads of salmon enter this pass, and swarm the lake beyond.

At the foot of this lake, and along its southern border, the necessary buildings of the fishery have been erected. A house for receiving and storing salt and packing materials, extends into the lake, and vessels can lie directly at the doors of this building while discharging or receiving cargo. Adjacent to this is another, in which the fish are prepared for market. Still other buildings are devoted to the accommodation of the men employed, and to the manufacture of barrels, &c., the material for which is furnished in great abundance, and of the requisite quality, by the well-timbered shores of the lake.

Owing to the brief period which has elapsed since this establishment had a commencement, the product the present season will probably not be large. The fish are in almost inconceivable abundance, and are taken with the utmost facility, but the parties interested have not yet been able to manufacture a sufficient number of packages for their reception. The proprietor, however, is of the opinion, that with the appliances which he will have accumulated by another season, he can readily turn out 10,000 bbls. as the result of the season's operations.

It is well known that salmon caught near the sea are superior to those found farther inland, owing to the more saline character of the water. In ascending rivers, the quality of the fish deteriorates. To this fact perhaps the great superiority of the salmon from the fishery of Rogue river lake, is mainly attributable.

Mercantile Gazette, and Prices Current.

Cotton.—The annual statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending August 31st, 1859, shows the total receipts at all the ports to have been 3,851,481 bales, being 323,639 bales larger than any previous crop in the history of the country, the next largest being that of 1855-6. The exports were 3,021,403 bales, against 2,590,455 the year previous. The stock on hand Sep. 1, 1859, was 149,237. The receipts at the different ports of the United States above given, do not of course, give the entire amount produced, as the consumption of the cotton-growing States is not included. The total product was 4,017,000 bales last year, against 3,247,000 bales the year previous.—*Ib.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS Alto or Soprano Singer, or position as Organist in some Church of this city. Address "H. B. G," Box 1,645.

Refers to Vice-President Breckenridge; Rev. Dr. Bullock, Walnut Hill, Kentucky; Rev. S. W. Speer, D. D., LaGrange, Tenn.; Prof. Johnson, Tuscumbia, Ala.; Hon. C. S. Palmore, LaGrange, Tenn. oct20tf

PAINTS, OILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

D. J. OLIVER,

HAS NOW LANDING, AND IN STORE, AND for sale at the lowest rates,
3,000 kegs White Lead.
20,000 gals. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
10,000 gals. Spirits Turpentine.
2,000 gals. English and American Varnishes.
700 doz. paint and whitewash Brushes ass'd.
5,000 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes.
9,700 pounds of Glue, assorted qualities.

Together with a large stock of all articles in his line, which he is constantly receiving from the best manufacturers.

HE HAS ALSO AT ALL TIMES ON HAND:
CAMPHENE, LARD OIL,
SPERM OIL, SOLAR OIL,
POLAR OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL
TANNER'S OIL,

In lots to suit, at 86 and 88 Washington Street, and 87 and 89 Oregon Street. oct20-3m

TO PRINTERS.

CARD PRESS FOR SALE.—One of R. Hoe & Co.'s Patent Machine Card Presses, for sale cheap. It is worked by either a crank or treadle, and will print 1,000 to 1,500 cards per hour, in the best manner; size of chase inside 6¾ by 5 inches, price in New York $200. Will be sold very low. Also for sale, about 250 lbs Long Primer, somewhat worn. Also, 500 lbs second hand Bourgeois, together with small Job Type and News Chases.

TOWNE & BACON,
cor. Clay and Sansome streets.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music in a School. Lessons given on Piano, Guitar and Organ. Address Box 1645, "H. B. G." oct20tf

TYLER BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

American, English and French STATIONERY,
Standard and Miscellaneous BOOKS,
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Portfolios, Scrap Albums, Portmonnaies,
CHILDRENS'
A B C D E Cards, Blocks, Picture Books, Linen and Paper Primers,
STORY BOOKS, &c., &c.,
180 Washington Street,
oct20-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

New York Life Insurance Co.,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Accumulated Assets, January 1, 1859,
$1,[illegible]901 56

Policies issued for Life, seven years, or one year. Premiums Payable Annually, Semi-Annually, or Quarterly. On Policies issued for the whole term of life, on which Premiums amounting to $[illegible] are payable Annually, a credit of [illegible] per cent. will be given, if desired, and interest charged thereon.

DIVIDENDS MADE YEARLY

For which scrip, bearing interest, and transferable, is issued when the whole premium is paid in Cash, and carried to the accounts of Policy Holders, to whom credit has been given, and interest allowed thereon, at the next settlement of premium.

POLICIES ISSUED, PAYABLE UPON ARRIVING AT A CERTAIN AGE. | REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM, TO THOSE INSURING WITHOUT PROFIT.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
FAVORABLY NEGOTIATED.

LOCAL BOARD OF REFERENCE:
John Parrott, Esq., Banker.
Jas. B. Roberts, Esq., of Roberts, Morrison & Co.
J. W. Brittan, Esq., Importer.
O. B. Jennings, Esq., of Jennings & Brewster.
J. R. Rollinson, Esq., of W. T. Coleman & Co.
Joseph Myrick, Esq., Merchant.
Albert Miller, Esq., of Janson, Bond & Co.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.....JOHN HASTINGS, M.D.

Agent for California.
WM. T. FERRICK,
No. 129 Washington street,
oct20-3m Opposite Maguire's Opera House.

THE LARGEST
....AND....
BEST SELECTED STOCK OF
Gentlemen's Fashionable Clothing
....AND....
FURNISHING GOODS
can be found at
NICHOLS & FIRDERER,
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
No. 147 Washington Street,
Montgomery Block, SAN FRANCISCO.
oct13-3m

ONE THOUSAND FAMILY BIBLES
FOR SALE AT
ROMAN'S BOOK STORE,
oct3 150 Montgomery street, cor. Merchant.

MAZEPPA DRUG STORE.

HERBS.

WHOLE AND GROUND SAGO, WORMWOOD, Hore-hound, Golden Seal, Sweet Marjoram, Peppermint.

ACIDS, &c.

Crystal and Pulvd. Tartaric Acid, Cream Tartar, Sup C. Soda, Sal Soda, Potash, Castile Soap, Salt Water Soap.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise seed, Bergamot, Sassafras, Peppermint, Juniper, Spruce, etc.

SEEDS, &c.

Anise seed and Caraway Seed, in bbls., Bird Seed of all kinds, Bird Gravel, Cuttle Fish, etc.

TRUSSES OF ALL KINDS.

Shoulder Braces, Silk Stockings, Saddle Bags, Glass and India Rubber Syringes.

MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINES.

The most approved and economical kind for nervous diseases.

All the above for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist,
oct13-3m] corner of Clay and Sansome streets.

NOTICE!

TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, HOTEL AND Boarding House keepers, and others! Pure Cream of Tartar and Sulp. Car. Soda, Tartaric Acid, Carbonate of Ammonia; Anise, Carraway and Coriander Seeds; Oil of Lemon, Anise and Wintergreen; Russian and American Lingiass and Gelatine; Irish Moss, Ginger Root, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Castile Soap, &c., &c.

Sold wholesale and retail, at reduced prices,
oct13-3m] Southwest cor. Clay & Sansome sts.

FOR LAUNDRIES!

SAL SODA, INDIGO, BLUEING, SPERMACETI, White Wax, Gum Arabic, &c. For sale at low prices, at the Drug Store southwest corner Clay and Sansome Streets. oct13-3m

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES AND BOOKS—For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Family Drug Store, cor. Clay and Dupont sts. [oct13-3m

THE GERMAN TONIC BITTERS AND GERMAN PURGATIVE PILLS are the best medicines in use for the cure of dyspepsia, costiveness and general debility, and the Eureka Panacea for purifying the blood. For sale at the Family Drug Store, corner Clay and Dupont streets. oct13-3m

FLEAS—THE BITING FLEAS.—THE GENUINE Flea Powder for 25 cents, only, a box or bottle. Also, Sarsaparillas, Ointments, Pills, Liniments, Cherry Pectoral, and other cough remedies, at New York prices At retail, at FAMILY DRUG STORE, corner Clay and Dupont streets. oct13-3m

BIRD SEED—BIRD GRAVEL, &c.—CANARY, Hemp, Rape and Millet Seed, Fresh Cuttle Fish and Bird Gravel—for sale at reduced prices, at the Family Drug Store, cor. Clay & Dupont sts. [oct13-3m

BOTANIC MEDICINES, COMPOSItion Powders No 6, or Rheumatic Drops, Roots, Herbs, &c., &c. For sale at the Family Drug Store, corner Clay and Dupont streets. oct13-3m

FLEA POWDER, ETC., ETC., ETC. The true and genuine, only 25 cents a box, and all other patent medicines at New York prices. Liniments, Sarsaparillas, Pills, Ointments, etc., etc., at the MAZEPPA DRUG STORE, oct13-3m Corner Clay and Sansome sts.

BROWN'S ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER, 5 gross just received. Also, 20 casks Sup. C. Soda English, and for sale by
SAM'L ADAMS,
oct13-3m] S. W. corner Clay and Sansome sts.

COFFIN, REDINGTON & CO., NEW YORK.
RICE, COFFIN & CO., MARYSVILLE.

Redington & Co.
Wholesale Druggists
San Francisco.

WE BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the Drug Trade in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, to our present complete arrangements for the transaction of the

Importing and Wholesale Drug Business.

Having a house in New York, which brings us in direct communication with the principal Importers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, we are enabled to offer inducements to purchasers which cannot be equaled by any other house on the Pacific coast.

We have now in Store the largest and best selected

STOCK OF DRUGS

ever offered for sale in this market, and it is our intention to maintain, by large and regular importations, and by always selling the BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, the leading position which, for ten years past, we have occupied in the Wholesale Drug Business in this State.

Particular attention will be paid to the Mexican and Sandwich Island trade, and we guarantee satisfaction, both in quality and price, to all who may favor us with their orders.

REDINGTON & CO.,
oct6-3m is No. 107 Clay street.

COLDS CURED!
SPEEDILY,
PLEASANTLY,
AT SMALL EXPENSE,

BY THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC METHOD, the ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS of DR. BOURNE, junction of Montgomery and Market streets. [oct6

MARK YOUR LINEN!

STENCIL PLATES OF THE VERY BEST KIND for marking Clothing, Napkins, Books, Cards, &c.; also Indelible Ink, that will *positively* neither wash out nor injure the cloth.

GEO. M. WOOD, Engraver,
180 Washington street,
(at Tyler Bro's Bookstore.) San Francisco.

N. B.—Plate Ink and Brush, can be sent by mail to any part of the country. Send for a list of the different styles and prices.

☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards, Door Plates, &c., done in the best manner. oct6-3m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENECIA. The eighth annual session of this Institution will commence on the 26th of October next, and continue ten months. For farther particulars, apply to
aul1-3m MARY ATKINS, Principal.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANgers, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,

Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

STEBBRIDGE & COLLINS,
m18 tf J street, corner Fifth

FOR SAN DIEGO
—AND—
INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST OF APRIL, and until further notice, the S. N. Co's Steamship

SENATOR

T. W. SEELY,..............COMMANDER,

Will make THREE TRIPS per month on the Southern Coast, leaving Pacific street wharf on the

1st, 11th and 20th of each Month
At 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., as follows:

On the 1st and 20th, for SAN DIEGO, via Santa Barbara and San Pedro (Los Angeles.)

On the 11th for SAN PEDRO, via San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara.

☞ Bills of Lading will be furnished by the Purser on board.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of the California Steam Navigation Company, corner of Front and Jackson streets.

SAM'L J. HENSLEY,
oct1. President.

P. M. S. S. CO'S LINE TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
Via the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the North Atlantic Steamship Co.
at Aspinwall.

FOR NEW YORK.
Departure from Folsom street Wharf.
THE ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE ROUTE.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
SONORA,
F. R. BABY.....................Commander.

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA

On Thursday, October 20th, 1859,
At 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., punctually,

And connect via the Panama Railroad at Aspinwall with the MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP

ATLANTIC,
[illegible] CAPTAIN

Now belonging to the North Atlantic Steamship Company.

The great speed and unrivaled accommodations of these steamers present superior inducements to passengers.

State rooms for Second Cabin Passengers are provided on this Ship.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,
OCTOBER 19th.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of
OCTOBER 19th.

And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

To New Orleans, via Tehuantepec.
[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea.

My Pain Panacea is composed entirely of healing gums, and vegetable oils and herbs. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate to use. I can most sincerely say, that I have never known any, however delicate, to be injured by it in the least. I will continue to ask the afflicted, who have not used it, to try it for the following diseases. If they are not satisfied with its healing properties, the money will be cheerfully refunded by the agent where the medicine is for sale.

If you have Pain in the Stomach or Bowels, try a dose of Pain Panacea internally, bathe externally over the parts affected and you will at once restore the proper action, and relieve the pain.

If you have a Burn, keep the parts covered with cotton wet with Pain Panacea. This will, in a few minutes, draw out the fire, and cure the pain.

If you have a Bruise or Wound, bathe it well with the Pain Panacea four times a day. It will relieve the pain, and take out all the poison, and heal the wound in a short time.

If you are suffering from Neuralgia or Rheumatic Pains, apply the Pain Panacea freely, and take a dose of it internally, morning, noon and night; it will not only cure the pain, but will remove the cause of the disease.

If you have the Dyspepsia, and your food distresses your stomach after eating, take a dose of Pain Panacea after each meal.

If you have a Cankered or Sore Mouth or Throat, apply the Pain Panacea to the affected parts, and gargle the mouth or throat three or four times a day.

If you have the Diarrhœa, or a relaxed state of the bowels take a few doses of Pain Panacea, and they will soon be restored. If you have a painful swelling, bathe the parts freely, and you will soon relieve the pain, and the swelling will be reduced. If you have a severe tooth-ache, apply the Pain Panacea on a piece of cotton, and bathe the gum at the same time; it will stop the pain instantly.

If you have been Bitten by a Spider, or any any other insect, or stung by Bees, take fine salt, mix it with the Pain Panacea, and apply to the parts.

If you have a Pain in the Breast, Side, Back, or Kidneys, bathe the parts affected morning and night; at the same time take a dose of the Panacea internally.

If a mother has a Caked Breast, apply the Pain Panacea as hot as it can be borne.

If you feel Chilly, or Cold, as though you were going to have a fever, take a dose of Panacea.

If you have a Wound, Cut, or Galls on your Horse, apply the Pain Panacea; it will take out all the inflammation, and heal the sore in a short time.

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by
PARK & WHITE, Agents,
aul1-3m 132 Washington St., San Francisco.

As Long as there is Life there is Hope.

Messrs. O. R. Baker & Co.—Gents:—For the benefit of the public, and especially those who are suffering with diseased lungs, or are subject to coughs and colds, I wish to add my testimony to that of many others, touching the efficiency of Dr. Hall's Balsam. Last winter I was attacked with a cough, which was very shortly after followed by pains in my breast and sides, and shortness of breath. I resorted to various remedies, and to what I deemed the best medical advice, but notwithstanding all that, I continued daily to decline, until I was pronounced entirely PAST RECOVERY. DEATH BY SUFFOCATION seemed very near to me, as it was with the utmost difficulty that I could breathe. Just in this stage of my disease, my husband heard of Dr. Hall's Balsam and its great efficacy, and procured a bottle at once. I commenced its use immediately, and within twenty-four hours therefrom, I expectorated LARGE MASSES OF PHLEGM AND MATTER, which gave me great relief. I continued the use of it as directed, and am now able to say that I am restored to health.

For further reference call on me at my residence, on Betts street, south side, two doors east of Lynn.

Cincinnati, April 6, 1852. MRS. S. A. MURPHY.

The above is only one of many hundred certificates handed us daily, by our respectable citizens, that have been restored to health by the timely use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs which is a certain cure for all the various Diseases of the Lungs. For Sale by
PARK & WHITE,
Agents for the Pacific Coast,
132 Washington street, San Francisco,
And by the Principal Druggists. aul1-3m

NEWELL'S COUGH SYRUP.

I HAVE but little to say in relation to the merits of this Syrup. For the last twenty-five or thirty years I have known it as a valuable remedy for all pulmonary complaints, and for the past ten years have possessed the original recipe for its manufacture. IT WILL CURE the most violent Cold or long seated Cough: and in cases of Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Dysentery, or any affection of the throat or lungs, I have ever found it an agreeable and effectual remedy.

It is not my intention to leave my legitimate business to turn a maker or a vender of what is generally, and often most erroneously, called a "quack medicine;" but knowing that I possess a valuable recipe, I am desirous that the public should avail themselves of its advantages. Many of my personal friends and more immediate acquaintances have already done so, and could I not refer to them, under the full assurance they would most cheerfully endorse all that I have said, or may hereafter say, in relation to the merits of this Syrup, *the article would not now be offered for sale.*

Try it in any case of a Cough or a Cold, the Asthma, the Whooping Cough, a Sore Throat, the Dysentery, or any affection of the throat or lungs, CONSUMPTION not excluded, and I am sure of your favorable testimony to add to that of all those who have already done so.

Price $1 00 per bottle. Forwarded by Freeman & Co.'s Express to any part of the State for $1 50 per bottle.

Wm Newell,
70 Merchant Street, San Francisco. aug18

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUSSELL'S
PATENT MASTIC ROOFING,

IS BEYOND A DOUBT, ONE OF THE BEST INventions of the age for roofing purposes. In view of its easy application, great durability and consequent economy, and exact adaptation to any climate by its expansion and contraction, through the influence of heat and cold, it will unquestionably, by far excel any roofing now in use, tin, shingles and slate not excepted. It can readily be applied to roofs of any description, either steep or flat, and is known to be better than anything else before discovered, for founderies or any manufactories where the roof is exposed to steam on the under side. It may be put on over shingles without removing them. This canvass and preparation is a sure remedy for leaks around chimneys and where roofs join other buildings. Fire that will unsolder tin and melt zinc will leave this roof uninjured. The public are aware that it has been the study of scientific men, architects and builders to discover an article, or a combination of articles and their proportions each to the other, for roofing purposes that will stand the sudden changes of weather and be impervious to Fire and Water. The inventor of this compound has labored many years to combine articles, the properties of which were such as to obviate the difficulties of rust and decay attendant upon tin and shingles, and the destruction by sun and frost of the other cement roofs now in use. This he has succeeded in doing and six years of trial North and South, has proved this roofing to be all that was expected of it. And it is proving itself in California, as at the East, preferable to any other roofing material in use.

We invite the attention of those who wish their roofs permanently good, to look at our samples and at our roofs.

ELLIS & FOSTER.
aug25-3m* Office, 172 Clay street, San Francisco.

DR. BOURNE'S
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL
AND VAPOR BATHS,
AND PIONEER WATER CURE,
Junction of Montgomery and Market Sts.
Only $1 per Bath,
AND LESS,
If a Number of Tickets be Purchased.

AS THESE BATHS EQUALIZE THE CIRCULAtion and purify the blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal warmth and strength to the system; they are invaluable aids in the cure of all disease, but especially Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c.: and for Colds, Coughs, and all affections of the chest, are absolutely of unequaled efficacy.

☞ But it is not proper to take a bath until three hours or more after a meal.

They also remove from the human system mercury in all its forms, as well as all other mineral and drug poisons.

The effects of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated frequently by a single bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up) in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impossible.

A Department for Ladies, under the charge of a competent lady.

House parties received—Ladies or gentlemen.

The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered to persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.

Consultations Free! oct6

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,
Nos. 117, 118, 119, 121, 123, 125 Sacramento St.,
and 85, 87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FARMERS, MERCHANTS, MINERS, AND ALL others who wish superior accommodations, can always secure them at the

WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

Large additions have been recently made to the buildings of this highly popular house of entertainment, so long and favorably known throughout this and the Atlantic States.

Its location is central, and well adapted to the accommodation of all classes of patrons.

Great reductions have been made in the rates of BOARD AND LODGING.

A large fire-proof Safe is kept in the office for the use of the patrons.

Superior BATHING accommodations connected with the house; also the free use of a large Reading Room and Library.

An Omnibus and Express Wagon with the name of the house painted on them, will always be in waiting on the arrival of the steamers, to convey passengers and their baggage to the house, free of charge.

NO RUNNERS EMPLOYED.

BOARD, per week..........[illegible]
BOARD, per day..........[illegible]
LODGING, per week..........[illegible]
LODGING, per night..........[illegible]
BATHS..........[illegible]
SHOWER BATHS FREE.

R. B. WOODWARD,
oct1. Proprietor.

FIRST PREMIUM!

We have received for two years, the First Premium of the Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, for the superiority of our BOOK, CARD and JOB PRINTING, over that of all competitors. These Premiums were NOT given for samples prepared expressly for exhibition, but for those selected from work executed for regular customers in the ordinary course of business.

Merchants, and business men generally, who desire Good Work, at a moderate price, are invited to call and examine specimens, and acquaint themselves with our facilities for the rapid execution of every variety of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

For Book Work, we have large fonts of beautiful NEW TYPE by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material. We have in operation two of Adams' Patent Power Presses, for Book and Newspaper work, universally acknowledged to be the Best Presses ever invented; and by the use of Steam Power, are enabled to do work with great rapidity and at very low rates.

Orders from the Country receive prompt attention.

TOWNE & BACON,
125 Clay St., cor. Sansome, San Francisco.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER:
133 Clay Street, San Francisco.

BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. oc-tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
ROMAN'S BOOK AUCTION,
JUST OPENED.
Salesroom in Montgomery Block, Montgomery St.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD TAKE this method to inform the public, and the many lovers of literature and good books throughout the State, that he has just arrived with a large and well selected stock of Standard and Miscellaneous works, selected with especial reference for this market, and that he will be constantly receiving additions to the extensive assortment already on hand. For sale at Wholesale, Retail and Auction.
aul1-tf ANTHONY ROMAN.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK
....OF....
CLOTHING,
....OF....
THE LATEST STYLE
And of the best description
JUST RECEIVED
Direct from New York,
And to which we shall have large additions
BY EVERY STEAMER THIS SEASON,
Making our stock of
Clothing and Furnishing Goods
THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT
OF ANY IN THE STATE,
Which we shall sell at very low prices.
S. L. WILSON & CO.,
oct6 S. E. corner Commercial and Sansome Streets.

COME ON BOYS, COME.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
176 CLAY STREET, 176
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN ENTIRE NEW ASSORTMENT OF THE latest New York styles of Custom-made Clothing, consisting of
COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS,
CRAVATS, NECK TIES

And everything appertaining to a Gentleman's Wardrobe to which we call the attention of our friends and the public generally.

We have also received by recent arrivals some new and desirable patterns of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

Embracing every variety of Material, Style and Fashion. Made expressly for us by our house in New York, to which we would call the particular attention of the Ladies.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
142 & 144 Broadway, New York.
LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
176 Clay street, San Francisco.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE, BEDDING
AND MIRRORS,
128 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST stock of Furniture ever offered on the Pacific coast, which we will sell at less prices than it costs others to import.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.
328 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose. sep12

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

OUR MACHINES HAVE REPEATEDLY TAKEN THE FIRST Premium at various State Fairs, in competition with ALL others. They make the INTERLOCKED stitch (which cannot be unravelled,) ALIKE on BOTH SIDES or NOT, at the will of the operator—do not get out of order without great abuse, and will execute every variety of work in the most beautiful style.

See what the Scientific American says, and that ought to be good authority.

"Mr. Singer has become a Nestor in the discovery of Sewing Machine improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more Patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, until now they are in the HIGHEST DEGREE PERFECT. No one man has done so much towards the introduction of these great labor-saving machines as Isaac M. Singer. He ought to be well rewarded."

A great deal is being said about the different kinds of stitches. Singer's Machines make the best stitch known and make it in the best manner. But read the following from the only two houses in San Francisco engaged in the manufacture of general clothing:

J. H. Dunnell, Esq., Agent for J. M. Singer & Co,
151 Sacramento street.

Dear Sir:—We take great pleasure in speaking in the highest terms of the merits of your Sewing Machines for manufacturing purposes, and we can do so with more propriety as we are using yours and others. We manufacture all kinds of clothing, both light and heavy, and have used for about a year the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and the Quaker City, and for some months Singer's machines. The Quaker City Machine we have discarded as worthless to us. We still use the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines on light clothing, for which it is adapted, while we employ a number of yours on all kinds of clothing. Your Machines give us no trouble in getting out of order, and we can fully recommend them for all purposes.

Respectfully yours,
BARNETT, BANKS & CO.
73 and 74 California street.
San Francisco, July 30, 1859.

Mr. J. H. Dunnell, Agent of J. M. Singer & Co., No. 151 Sacramento street:

Dear Sir:—We have to say in reply to your request as to our opinion of Sewing Machines—that we have used Grover & Baker's Machines some three years in the manufacture of General Clothing, and we have also tried the Wheeler & Wilson Machines. The first we consider pretty well adapted to certain kinds of work, and the latter to fine work only, but from its extreme liability to get out of order and trouble to operate—not reliable. We have now used Singer's Machines for some time, and we can recommend them without hesitation as the best now in use. The work done on them is preferred by our customers, and they will sew fabrics, fine or coarse quality, well; and, in addition, they are less likely to get out of order than any machine we have used.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER & CO.,
83 Sacramento street.

Our Family Machines, at $75, will do all the sewing of a family in the best manner. As an evidence of the popularity of different machines in N. Y., where the fullest test is had, there are ten advertisements for operatives on Singer's Machines to one on any other.

A fine assortment of Silk Twist, Threads, etc., etc., on hand.

J. H. DUNNELL, Ag't,
oct6. 151 Sacramento street.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium Sewing Machines.
AT REDUCED RATES.

THE CHARACTER OF WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines is too well established to admit of any controversy in regard to their merits. They have received the commendations of all the papers of the country, and received the FIRST PREMIUM at all the fairs in 1858, OVER ALL OTHERS. The Scientific American says—"it is WITHOUT A RIVAL; [illegible]." WHEELER & WILSON'S stitch is alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, and WILL NOT RIP OR RAVEL.

Every kind of sewing can be done on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine; [illegible] HEMMERS, for wide and narrow hems, [illegible]

[illegible], Agent,
Office, Montgomery Block, [illegible]

FAMILY GROCERIES.

HOWE & CO., CORNER [illegible] AND SANSOME,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
Have constantly on hand the [illegible] at reasonable rates.

THE FARM.

A STILL DAY IN AUTUMN.

BY SARAH HELEN WHITMAN.

I love to wander through the woodlands hoary,
In the soft gloom of an autumnal day,
When Summer gathers up her robes of glory
And, like a dream of beauty, glides away.

How through each loved, familiar path she lingers,
Serenely smiling through the golden mist,
Tinting the wild grape with her dewy fingers,
Till the cool emerald turns to amethyst—

Kindling the faint stars of the hazel, shining
To light the gloom of Autumn's mouldering halls,
With hoary plumes the clematis entwining,
Where o'er the rock her withered garland falls.

Warm lights are on the sleepy uplands waning,
Beneath dark clouds along the horizon rolled,
Till the slant sunbeams through their fringes raining,
Bathe all the hills in melancholy gold.

The moist winds breathe of crisped leaves and flowers,
In the damp hollows of the woodlands sown,
Mingling the freshness of autumnal showers,
With spicy airs from cedar alleys blown.

Beside the brook and on the umbered meadow,
Where yellow fern tufts fleck the faded ground,
With folded lids beneath their palmy shadow,
The gentian nods, in dewy slumbers bound.

Upon the soft, fring'd lids the bee sits brooding
Like a fond lover loth to say farewell,
Or, with shut wings through silken folds intruding,
Creeps near her heart, his drowsy tale to tell.

The little birds upon the hill-side lonely,
Flit noiselessly along from spray to spray,
Silent as a sweet wandering thought, that only
Shows its bright wings and softly glides away.

The scentless flowers, in the warm sunlight dreaming,
Forget to breathe their fullness of delight—
And through the tranced woods soft airs are streaming
Still as the dew-fall of the summer night.

So, in my heart a sweet, unwonted feeling
Stirs, like the wind in Ocean's hollow shell,
Through all its secret chambers sadly stealing,
Yet finds no word its mystic charm to tell.

A LITTLE MORE LIME.

There is no one thing requiring so trifling an outlay that adds so much to the appearance, and what is of vastly more importance the healthfulness of a house, as the free use of lime. Especially is this necessary in hot climates where the air is filled with the noxious odors and fever breeding miasma of decaying vegetation. It is but a trifling expense and but little trouble to whitewash the ceilings and walls of your rooms twice at least in every year, and once in the habit of it you will never abandon it. Lime will not only dissipate any miasmatic influences that may be about your dwelling, but it will sweeten and purify the atmosphere of the house generally. It is imperatively necessary that this should be attended to in sleeping rooms. If your room is a dark one it will make it lighter and more cheerful, and cheerfulness and health, if not sisters, are very intimate friends. Vermin generally dislike lime, and a well whitened room will rid you of two thirds of the musquitoes and flies which have sucked your blood at night and fretted you by day. Without doubt, many a one is now sleeping in an untimely grave, the seeds of whose disease were inhaled in the impure atmosphere of some dark, ill ventilated, unlimed apartment.

In proof of the above we will cite as authority that distinguished physician, Sir James Wylie, who states that by careful observation through a series of years in the Hospital of St. Petersburg, he discovered that four times as many patients were cured who were in rooms properly limed, lighted and ventilated. People generally fail to comprehend the full measure of the proverb that "trifles form the sum of life," yet it is by attention or inattention to things which at first sight seem trivial, upon which the health, happiness and prosperity of a person depends.

After whitening the interior of the house it will be well to step outside and look about there. If you are a farmer, in all probability you have a cow yard fenced in near by, and close to that a pig sty and hen yard; the odors arising from these very necessary institutions are neither useful nor agreeable, and when the doors, or windows of the house are open, in comes a puff of the stench enough to suffocate one. If you do not notice it, those who visit you do, and wonder at your negligence; now twice going over those rough boards with lime wash, will make your whole place look a hundred per cent. better, and we know it will make the atmosphere about them much purer. If you cannot afford to paint the outside of your house you can by a judicious selection of ingredients make a wash that will look nearly as well as paint at a trifling cost, and one that will neither rub off nor turn color in rainy weather. Financially, it would be a paying operation, for any person could sell a neat, clean looking place more readily than a dingy, shabby looking and untidy one, and for more money.

In this and future numbers of the *Pacific* we shall give you recipe for a variety of washes, of great value, and which are exactly adapted to the wants of the public.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE RICHNESS OF OUR SOIL.— Within the last two weeks we have twice had occasion to speak of the gradual impoverishing of our wheat lands, and the decreasing amount of the yield. Fields which yielded forty bushels to the acre eight years ago in Sonoma, will not now yield more than twenty. The same falling off in the wheat crop has been observed in the Sacramento basin and in Napa valley. It is no doubt the same in all those valleys of the State where wheat has been raised since 1850; there is no land on the Pacific Coast that is rich enough to bear small grain every year without artificial assistance. Ten years of cultivation, without a single change in the crop, has reduced the productive capacity of much of our best land from thirty or forty bushels per acre, with shallow ploughing, to fifteen or twenty bushels; and we are threatened by a still greater impoverishment, with most pernicious influences to the general welfare of our State and of the individuals which compose it. We must meet the danger; the attention of our people must be turned to this subject—the farmers must learn to till their lands with an eye to the future as well as to the immediate present.

Agricultural chemistry explains the cause of the [illegible] impoverishment of our soil, and [illegible] the remedies. The heavy growth of grain and straw have taken away from the soil certain elements which are necessary to the production of large crops, such as we shall never get again unless we restore the land to the original richness which it had in 1850. Our farmers have tilled the land in an improvident manner; they have "skinned" it to use a technical phrase; they have farmed without regard to the future; they have cared only for the interest of the immediate present time; they have had no rotation of crops; they have wasted their straw; they have not saved their manure, much less imported any. This system will not do. Our farmers will be taught by bitter experience, if they will not learn otherwise, to manage the soil in a different manner. They must not only cease to impoverish the land, but they must, sooner or later, go to work to replace the riches of which they have robbed it. They must supply the elements heretofore consumed by the mammoth crops which did almost as much harm to the State as good to those who reaped the grain and pocketed the price.—*Alta California.*

MILCH COWS.—The points to be attended to in judging a good milch cow, are, by universal consent, considered to be the shape and size of the animal, both as a whole and in detail; texture of the skin and hair; development of the lactiferous parts; temperament or habits of body and disposition; and strength or endurance of constitution. A maximum development of these points marks out a first class cow of the breed to which she belongs; but the milking properties differ in endless variety, not merely as these points are prominent, or the reverse, but also in proportion to the circumstances of climate, soil and treatment. Whatever may be the breed to which the cow belongs, there are certain points of configuration which are considered essential as regards her milking properties. There may be and frequently are discrepancies between the one and the other, but still, generally speaking, the rule holds good that, all things being alike, the cow which approaches nearest to a certain standard will be the best milker. The head must be rather lengthy, especially from the eye to the point of the nose; the nose and muzzle should be cleanly cut, and free from thick skin or fleshy lumps; the cheek bones thin, not thick chopped, eye prominent, of a placid and benignant expression, with little of the white exposed to view. If horned, the horns schould taper gradually to a point, and have a clean surface. The neck should be long, thin, and free from loose skin; the chest and breast should be deep, rather than broad, and the brisket should project downward and forward, and, whether large or otherwise, should be round, well-shaped, and without loose folds of skin depending from it; rump nearly on a line with the back-bone; broad quarters, long udders from back to front; and large veins underneath the belly, and downward, from the loins and thigh to the udder.

CURE OF GAPES.—When chickens, pheasants, or partridges are affected with the gapes, draw a flight feather from the wing, and insert it about an inch and a half in the windpipe; turn it gently three or four times with the finger and thumb; withdraw (turning,) when you will extract perhaps as many as three small worms. Once doing is in general sufficient to release them from all trouble from the worms. That is an old plan and has been done with success for years, but of late years I have had a better remedy,—that is, a preventive, amd which I have used for years in one of the largest breeding establishments in England, with the greatest success.

I have often had as many as two thousand head in confinement, all under my charge, and at the present time I have upwards of one thousand head of poultry under my care, besides pheasants of all varieties; and I defy any one to find a gapy or roupy chicken or bird in the aviaries or about the premises. Why is it so? Because I use the restoratives weekly, with cleanliness and plenty of spring water. I have bred upwards of 700 head of poultry and pheasants this season, and not the slightest sign of roup or gapes among either. To make the restorative, take half a pound of sulphate of iron and one ounce of diluted sulphuric acid dissolved together; when dissolved, put two gallons of spring water to the iron and acid; let stand twelve or fourteen days, when it is fit for use. The dose to chickens or young pheasants or partridges, is a tea spoonful to a pint of water for them to drink, given twice a week or even thrice, when I warrant there will be no gapes or roups found among the young stock. For old birds it is invaluable at this season of the year; when weak in the moult it throws fresh blood, and strengthens wonderfully. All it wants is a trial to be appreciated. The cost for the two gallons will be about 9½ d., which will last a large collection nine weeks, at the rate of one penny per week.—*J. Douglas*, (Wolseley Aviaries.)

CHEAP PAINT.—For the outside of dwellings, fences and outhouses, where economy and durability are considerations:

Take a barrel, and put in it a bushel of quick lime; slack the latter by pouring over it boiling water—covering the lime four inches deep, and stirring it till slackened; dissolve two pounds of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol,) in water, which must be added to the whitewash. This will harden the lime when it is applied to the wood, a firm, white, crystalized surface, not easily removed by the weather or friction. To make the wash a cream color, add four pounds of yellow ochre; for a fawn, four pounds umber and one pound lampblack; stone color, one pound umber and two pounds lampblack.

LABOR-SAVING SOAP.—Dissolve a quarter of a pound of lime in a gallon of cold water, then take off the clear; dissolve half a pound sal soda in a quart of water, and mix it with the clear lime water. One pound of brown soap dissolved in a gallon of water is then to be added to the clear liquor formed with the sal soda and lime water, and this forms the soap. This soft soap is excellent for boiling white linens; it removes all grease that is in them, because it contains an excess of caustic lye. About one quart of it is sufficient for boiling clothes in a ten-gallon wash-kettle. A quantity of this may be made up and kept for constant use.—*Scientific American.*

RECIPE FOR A COUGH.—A correspondent, who sends us his name, encloses the following. Our readers will find it of great service.

Take the yolks of two fresh laid eggs, beat them well up in a basin, then add a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, and beat them together in another vessel, mix a wine glassful of whitewine vinegar, and the juice of two large lemons; stir all these ingredients up, mix them and put the whole in a bottle and cork in close. It is fit for use immediately—take a tablespoonful when the cough is troublesome.

GRAPE TARTS.—A lady who speaks from experience, sends us the following recipe, which, at this season, will be found useful:

Take three or four clusters of fine, large, green grapes, and stew them with a very little water and some sugar, for [illegible] minutes, or until they are quite soft. The larger seed will burst out, and can easily be taken off with a spoon, while the grapes are cooling. Make a crust of puff paste, with a rim and spread the stewed grapes on as for any fruit tart. This, when baked, will be found a delicious pie.

From the Mercantile Gazette, and Prices Current.

What Shall We Do with our Wheat?

What disposition shall be made of the superabundant wheat crop of California the present year, is becoming quite a serious question with the merchant, as well as the farmer. How we are to dispose of this large surplus advantageously, or how indeed at all, is a problem the solution of which is beset with much difficulty, but which solution is daily becoming more desirable. Thus early in the season, notwithstanding a strenuous export effort, our receipts have vastly accumulated, and what further we are to expect in the way of supplies before the termination of the present crop year, is but too plainly shadowed forth in the accounts which constantly reach us of storehouses filled to repletion throughout the wheat-growing districts. Never before was our State blest (or afflicted, as the case may be,) with such abundance, and at a time too, when bountiful crops have also been realized in most other important sections of the peopled world.

Some idea may be formed of the yield of the last harvest in this State, from an inspection of our weekly tables of the receipts of cereals in this city for corresponding periods of the last three years. From these data it appears that from July 1st to October 8th of the present year, the receipts of wheat almost equalled those of the entire harvest year preceding; and exceed those of the entire year of 1857-58 by nearly 17,000 sacks. The account since July 1st, 1858, stands thus:

Receipts from July 1st, 1858, to July 1st 1859, sks. 433,002
Receipts from July 1st, 1859, to Oct. 8th, 1859, sks. 412,864

Deficit of three, against twelve months sks......20,138

Doubtless before this reaches the eye of the reader, the comparatively small difference will have been more than overcome, as our weekly receipts of late have considerably exceeded 40,000 sacks. Up to a corresponding date of 1858, and under a good demand and higher market prices, we had received but 250,908 sacks, or 161,956 sacks less than for the same period this year.

Nor have these heavy receipts the present year been stimulated by highly remunerative prices. Were it so, we might suppose, (were proof to the contrary wanting,) that the bulk of the crop had already been rushed into market, and that a speedy falling off might be looked forward to. But prices throughout the season have ruled low, and nothing but a partial export demand has at all saved the market from sinking to the lowest ebb. Last year the price advanced from 2¼ @ 2¾c. in August, to 2¾@3½c. in October; while this year it has declined from 1¾@2¼c. in August, to the present depressed market rates. From various quarters too, we hear that the farmers are *holding back* their wheat, vainly hoping for some improvement in prices; and yet we perceive that notwithstanding this retention, they have already sent us nearly as much as they did during the entire harvest year of 1858-9!

Now let us consider what probable disposition has been made of the large amount already received; how much we have exported, and how much probably consumed, so that we may be able to form some idea of the surplus, whether in the form of wheat or flour, at present remaining over.

On July 1st, 1859, the stock of wheat and flour in this city was, by count, equal in round numbers to 42,000 bbls. of flour. We have since received of imported flour upwards of 2,000 barrels, and of domestic, (up to 8th inst.,) 29,000 barrels, making in all, 73,000 barrels. Of this we have exported about 7,000 bbls, leaving, for a little over three months' consumption, 66,000 bbls, or say 20,000 bbls. per month. When we consider that much of the requirement of the interior is supplied by the local mills, this we think will be regarded as an outside estimate of the rate of consumption for this city and points dependent on it for supplies, especially when exports, proper, are not included. Then, we have had, independent of the product of our city mills, a supply equal to our wants for consumption and current sale for the period named, leaving the wheat we have received since July 1st out of the question. We are therefore enabled to approximate to the surplus of wheat, or wheat and flour included, now in this market; or rather, we should say, to form an idea of the lowest possible quantity:

Wheat received since July 1st, sks...............412,864
Wheat exported, same period, sks..................81,696

Surplus in wheat (or wheat and flour,) sks........331,168

This would give an equivalent, thus early in the season, to at least 110,000 bbls. flour.

Well, that is not much, some one may say—nor would it be, could we perceive a reasonable limit to further supplies. But while we have every reason to believe, from the steadiness of the stream that has set towards this market since the commencement of the incoming of the new crop, that the source is yet vastly prolific; indeed, while we have positive evidence that it has been but little more than broached—it becomes us to regard less what we *have*, than what we *are to have*, and to devise some means, if such be possible, of increasing the outlet, so that our great abundance may not become utterly worthless in our hands

As will be perceived above, we have thus far exported some 81,000 sks. This movement has been covered by a period of about sixty days, giving an average of some 10,000 sks per week, while our receipts have averaged 45,600 sks per week, without evincing any tendency towards a diminution. At this rate, we are making but poor headway. Were we to double this ratio of export, and continue it for some months to come, the present indications are that we should still have a large surplus at the incoming of a new harvest.

But where shall we find a market sufficiently ample? Will it pay to ship to New York, or more largely than we have been doing to Australia? These are questions which we shall not attempt to decide, but which we submit as worthy of the most serious consideration.

Hitherto, we believe, shipments to the Atlantic side have not paid; but they have been made mainly with the view to relieve this market, and thus appreciate the value of the balance of supply. This being the case, the chances of more than covering cost were not closely considered. Whether from the present low prices, (and probably the lower that are yet to be realized,) that market may again present an inducement, we leave for others to determine.

Our exports of wheat the present year have been almost entirely to Australia. The bulk has been of choice quality, and, judging from the late condition of that market, and the average price paid here, say 1¾c, will no doubt handsomely re-emburse the shippers. The last Australian crop was, from all accounts, exceedingly short, but Chile has been shipping pretty largely in that direction, and may ship more. We possess, however, a great advantage over Chile the present year, in being able to lay down either wheat or flour in Australian ports much cheaper than she can, and this, whether we regard material or freight. Our latest Valparaiso quotations for flour were $8 25@$8 75 per bbl, and freight to Melbourne was $15 per ton. At our present market prices, and low rates of transportation, we could lay down choice California flour at $9 75 per bbl, or wheat at $1 50 per bushel. The latest Melbourne quotations for Adelaide flour was £30 per ton, and for wheat 12 shillings per bushel; but these are unusually high prices for that market.

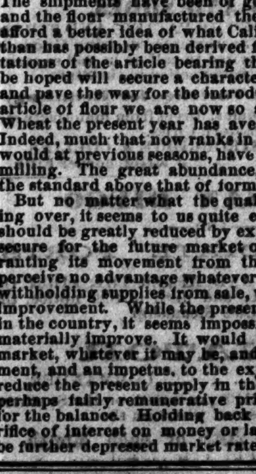
Australia annually imports largely of breadstuffs, and will probably continue to do so for years to come. Last year the wheat crop of Victoria fell short some 258,000 bushels of that of the year preceding, and the press of that country expresses the opinion that there is an increasing indisposition to cultivate the cereal grains, owing to the uncertainty of crop, and the more remunerative character of other productions. The Melbourne *Argus* of June 17th, says, "many of the farmers are turning their attention more and more each year to stock, finding that in some parts of the country meat and dairy produce are more profitable to raise than grain."

Such being the case, we regard it as highly important that California should court the markets of Australia; and greatly beneficial would it be to our agricultural interests, could we secure a regular and steady customer in so important a quarter.

It is much to be regretted, however, that the present standing of California flour in Australia markets is not of the most favorable character. This fact is solely attributable to the injudicious policy pursued in making certain large shipments to that country three years ago. Instead of sending a choice article only, or at least the best that our imperfect milling facilities could then afford, it is to be feared that a contrary rule was adopted. The object in making these shipments was to reduce the quantity of stock in this market, so that an advance might be obtained for the balance. We recollect that it was then an argument that it made but little difference what became of the flour shipped, or whether the adventure paid a profit or not, so that we got rid of it. Well, the latter end was accomplished. We certainly got rid of the flour, and obtained little else than a bad name for its quality in exchange. The manufacture of flour has greatly improved since then, so much so, that it is doubtful whether we could, were it desirable, repeat the damaging experiment then so successfully performed.

In selecting wheat for the Australian market the present year, a more judicious policy has been pursued. The shipments have been of good to choice qualities, and the flour manufactured therefrom will doubtless afford a better idea of what California flour should be, than has possibly been derived from the former importations of the article bearing that name. This it is to be hoped will secure a character for our breadstuffs, and pave the way for the introduction of the excellent article of flour we are now so abundantly producing. Wheat the present year has averaged well in quality. Indeed, much that now ranks in our market as inferior, would at previous seasons, have passed readily as good milling. The great abundance, however, has raised the standard above that of former years.

But no matter what the quality ultimately remaining over, it seems to us quite evident that the supply should be greatly reduced by exportation, if we would secure for the future market of the year prices warranting its movement from the granaries. We can perceive no advantage whatever as likely to arise from withholding supplies from sale, with the view to future improvement. While the present heavy stock remains in the country, it seems impossible that prices should materially improve. It would be better to meet the market, whatever it may be, and thus give encouragement, and an impetus, to the export effort. Could we reduce the present supply in the country by one half, perhaps fairly remunerative prices might be obtained for the balance. Holding back can only insure a sacrifice of interest on money or labor invested, unless it be further depressed market rates.



TO DEALERS IN Fancy Goods, TOYS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A. KOHLER
IS NOW UNPACKING,
At his New Store,
Second Floor of Howard's New Building,
SANSOME STREET,
Between Clay and Commercial,

ROCKING HORSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BABY JUMPERS, VELOCIPEDES, WHEELBARROWS, WAGONS, MARBLES, BALLS, DOLLS.

And an endless variety of TOYS to sell either by the CASE OR DOZEN.

....ALSO....

CHINA WARE, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, PORTE MONNAIES, RETICULES, WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES, WATER COLORS, PURSES, DOMINOES, LOTO, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., &c.

....ALSO....

PIANOS, [illegible] MELODEONS, [illegible] GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, An extensive assortment of MUSIC BOOKS, AND GENUINE ROMAN STRINGS.

Mr. Kohler's Large and Elegant Warerooms [illegible]

SATHER & CHURCH.
BANKERS,
Corner Clay and Montgomery Streets,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN sums to suit, on the principal Atlantic Cities.
ALSO
EXCHANGE ON—London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Stuttgart, } Germany.
SHIP AND INSURE TREASURE,
Under open Policies in the following named offices in New York.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
Sun " " "
Union " " "
Pacific " " "
And transact a general Banking business.
P. SATHER. E. W. CHURCH.
oct6-3m

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
OFFICE 171 1-2 WASHINGTON ST.
OFFICERS:
President.................E. W. BURR
Vice President.........JOHN ARCHIBALD
TRUSTEES:
James De Fremery, E. F. Northam,
Thomas P. Bevans, R. B. Woodward,
Charles Pace, G. W. Beckh,
John P. Buckley, Jul. Kreyenhazen,
Chas. L. Fott.
Secretary—W. F. Herrick, | Attorney—Giles H. Gray,
Surveyor—Gardner Elliott.
OFFICE HOURS:
From 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1½ to 5 P. M.

Members can deposit any sum, from two dollars and one half upwards. Dividends declared semi-annually on payment during the term.

Any of the officers will take pleasure in giving further information in relation to the workings of the Society.

Money to loan on city property for one, two, three or four years. oct6-3m

---

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
SIGHT BILLS ON
BANK OF COMMERCE,
BOSTON.
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK
NEW YORK,
Available in the principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent. per month interest allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a Certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent. premium.
je2 MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Importing Booksellers and Stationers,
151 MONTGOMERY STREET,
One door from Merchant,
oct6 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK,
STATIONER,
AND DEALER IN
Blank Books and Fine Stationery,
Gold Pens and Pocket Cutlery,
Sansome St., between Clay and Commercial,
oct6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

COLE & BLAKE,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
R. E. COLE. oct6-3m C. E. BLAKE.

MAZEPPA DRUG STORE,
Corner Clay and Sansome Streets,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
☞All orders promptly attended to. [oct6-3m

J. R. WHITNEY & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville.
J. R. WHITNEY, 41 Commercial st., San Francisco.
C. HOLLAND, C. M. COMFORT, Sacramento.
M. F. LINE, AGENTS, MARYSVILLE.
MARK, CARR W. & CO.

J. R. Whitney, resides permanently in San Francisco, and attends exclusively to purchasing Goods for the Interior Trade.

JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND,
LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE STORE,
83 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Near California street.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.
mer17 tf.

Palmer
PATENT LEG & ARM.
1320 LATE 376 CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA.
JARVIS JEWETT,
AGENT,
oct18 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

C. D. DOLSON,
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALT FISH,
STALLS, Nos. 29 AND 30,
New World Market,
SAN FRANCISCO

N. B.—Shipping, Restaurants and Hotels, supplied at the shortest notice, at wholesale prices. [jan27

TO CAPITALISTS AND OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE WHO CONTEMPLATE MAKING PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

PHŒNIX WORKS.

KITTREDGE & FRASER,

PROPRIETORS OF THE PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, San Francisco, desire to call your particular attention to the fact that they are extensively and successfully engaged in manufacturing **Fire-Proof Doors and Shutters, Bank Vaults, Prison Cells, &c., &c.,** AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Our practical knowledge of the business has been rendered complete, by ten years experience in San Francisco.

Our best reference is our work, which can be seen in nearly every city and town in this State and Oregon. Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rates.

172 Battery street, near Pacific,
oct18-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST PREMIUM
TO
WM. THURNAUER
FOR BEST
BASKETS
AND
WILLOW WARE.
MECHANICS INSTITUTE SAN FRANCISCO.

AND STATE FAIRS AT MARYSVILLE 1858, AND SACRAMENTO 1859.

THURNAUER & ZINN,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY BASKETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WILLOW-WARE,
CANE AND WILLOW CHAIRS,
LADIES' WORK STANDS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
ROCKING HORSES, TOYS, &c., &c.
No. 83 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.
[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL STORE.
J. D. ARTHUR..............................W. N. ARTHUR.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR DAVIS,

HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE ARrivals from the East, and will continue to receive, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,
Among which are the following, which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Reapers and Combined Machines,
OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:
The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from 5 to 15 feet swath.
Burrill's, Manny's, Heicit's, Atkins', and all the various styles.
PITT'S THRASHERS,
HALL'S THRESHERS,
ETC.........ETC.........ETC.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and Boston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,
well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during the season, which they can afford and
WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,
As any similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

☞Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call and see the subscribers at their Agricultural Warerooms.
JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington Street,
my5-3m between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

SCHREIBER'S
PULU DEPOT,
180 JACKSON STREET,
Next door to Hotel International, San Francisco.
DRY PULU
IS THE
Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest,
AND
Most Durable Material for Bedding now in use
ALSO,
10,000 lbs. BEST BLACK MOSS
SOLD ONLY BY
JACOB SCHREIBER,
180 Jackson street.
FLEAS will not live in Pulu Bedding.
N. B.—Bedding of all descriptions on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail. mar1

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!
HALE'S PATENT KEROSENE OR COAL OIL BURNER,

WILL GIVE THE LIGHT OF SIX CANDLES at an expense of only one and a half cents per hour. The Kerosene is NOT COMBUSTIBLE, and will NOT EXPLODE under any circumstances.

Being solely and purely an extract from bituminous coal, it gives the most brilliant, and at the same time the cheapest light in the world. The people of California need no longer subject themselves to the danger which the use of camphene and fluid constantly exposes them, as a cheaper and better light is obtained in the Kerosene Oil.

☞The undersigned wish to say to the citizens of the State, DISTINCTLY, that there is NO "HUMBUG" in this matter, and for the purpose of demonstrating this fact, we will set a Lamp in any one's room who may wish to try it, and let them burn it at our expense any reasonable length of time, after which we will remove it unless they desire to keep it. Please send us your order, and we will put our proposition in execution.
BRAGG & CO.
PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:
SAN FRANCISCO........No. 200 Washington street.
SACRAMENTO............No. 104 J street.
aug4 3m.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM
FAMILY
SEWING
MACHINES!
....AT....
REDUCED RATES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these Machines at the following Fairs in 1858:

Missouri State Fair,	Illinois State Fair,
Mississippi State Fair,	New York State Fair,
New Jersey State Fair,	Maryland State Fair,
Virginia State Fair,	Wisconsin State Fair,
Michigan State Fair,	Pennsylvania State Fair,
Kentucky State Fair,	Indiana State Fair,

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR,

Chicago Fair,	St Louis Fair,
Richmond Fair,	Baltimore Fair,

San Francisco Mechanics' Fair.
aulltf

Removed Up-Stairs, 165 Kearny,
BETWEEN MERCHANT AND CLAY STREETS.
GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO'S
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
—AND—
GENERAL AGENCY.

FIND EMPLOYMENT FOR AND SUPPLY ALL KINDS of help. MEN AND WIVES FOR FARMS, HOTELS AND FAMILIES.

House Servants, Stewards, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Lumbermen, Machinists, Cooks, Coachmen, Gardeners, Laundresses, Sawyers, Moulders, Seamstresses, Grooms, Florists, Teamsters, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Boot-makers,

Harness-makers, Book-keepers, Teachers, Engineers, Porters, Miners, Laborers, Gas Fitters, Clerks, Salesmen, Bakers, Confectioners, Shipsmiths, Locksmiths, Coppersmiths, Gunsmiths, Metal Turners, Wood Turners, Boiler Makers,

Finishers, Coopers, Painters, Sail Makers, Marble Cutters, Masons, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Millers, Brewers, Jewelers, Engravers, Tailors, Brick Makers, Hostlers, Butchers, Dairymen, Etc., etc., etc.

Chinese Cooks and Laborers supplied.

Also, in connection with the above, a HOUSE BROKERAGE AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
Attend to renting houses, stores, leasing land, &c.
BILLS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED,
GOODS BOUGHT ON COMMISSION, &c.
☞*Country orders, promptly attended to.*
1e2-tf. SAN FRANCISCO.

Pacific Insurance Agency,
OF
HARTFORD, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO'S.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, capital and surplus	$900,000
PHŒNIX	550,000
CHARTER OAK	350,000
MERCHANTS'	250,000
GOODHUE, (New York)	200,000
GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE, (Philadelphia)	300,000
QUAKER CITY	350,000
NEPTUNE	150,000
Total capital and surplus	$3,050,000

Insurance taken on the most favorable terms on brick and frame Dwellings, Stores, Stocks, Granaries and farms; also

MARINE INSURANCE

of Hulls and Cargoes. ALL LOSSES PAID IN CASH in San Francisco immediately upon settlement.

FIRE RISKS taken in all parts of the State and Oregon.
McLEAN & FOWLER.
E. McLEAN, I. FOWLER, C. T. HOPKINS.
oct6

FARNUM, MERRILL, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
California Produce,
52 Clay st., bet. Front and Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO.
mr2-1 year

CANFIELD, PIERSON & CO.,
(Successors to Johnson Canfield & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
No. 81 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
[illegible]

EXCELSIOR
STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.
TOWNE & BACON,
(Late Whitton, Towne & Co.)

PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE well known Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public, that they now possess facilities unsurpassed by any office in the State, for the performance of every style of

PRINTING,
—SUCH AS—

Posters,	Billheads,	Circulars,
Handbills,	Stock Books,	Billets,
Programmes,	Certificate do.,	Labels,
Books,	Bills Lading,	Tickets,
Pamphlets,	Newspapers,	BusinessCards,
Show Cards,	Magazines,	Address do.,
Bills Fare,	Law Blanks,	Blank Books.

And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the

Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged through out the United States to be the

Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented

For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.

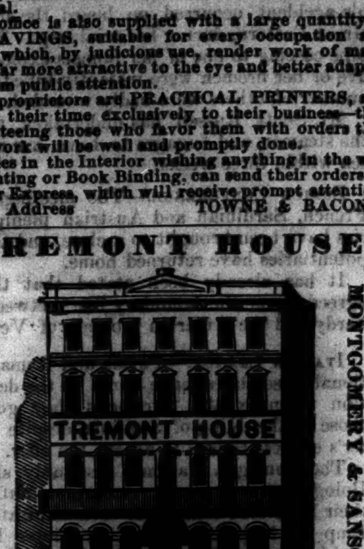
The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.

The proprietors are PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.

Parties in the Interior wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.
Address TOWNE & BACON.

TREMONT HOUSE

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY & SANSOME STS.



SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY GRANITE Front, Fire Proof Building, and conducted as a LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to

124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,
between Sansome and Montgomery,

Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

CLINTON
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 87 and 89 Pacific Street.

STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND better board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.
☞Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.

☞A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free
feb3-1y F E WEYGANT.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
No. 80 and 82 DAVIS STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE was the first temperance house opened in the State of California

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE was opened with a determined purpose of the Proprietor to establish, against all opposition, a bona fide TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE was established as such more than nine years ago, because of the great principle involved.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE is a *Temperance House* in all its departments—in all its arrangements—never sacrificing a principle for gain.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE will always be conducted as heretofore—the same peculiar features which have given it such an enviable name will hereafter be strictly observed.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE has the patronage of a larger number of families—and ladies in particular—than any house in the State; in that respect its reputation is beyond all competition; and also is patronized by the best and most respectable of the traveling community.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE is more extensively and more favorably known than any other TEMPERANCE HOUSE in the world.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE has always clean and comfortable beds—is always still and quiet—always free from all disagreeable associations and improper department of its guests.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE has a larger uninfluenced patronage than any house on the Pacific Coast.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE has messengers at all the landings, on the arrival of Steamships and Steamboats, who will take charge of baggage, and render every possible assistance to those who purpose going to the House. A wagon will be in attendance on the arrival of all Passenger-conveyances to the city, and will carry Passengers and Baggage to the House FREE. ☞Beware of any persons who offer to take you to the House free of charge, unless it be such persons as take you in the conveyance bearing the name—HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE—in painted letters upon its side.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE has reduced its prices to the lowest possible rates. The continued support of a hitherto unparalleled liberal public is solicited for the future; who may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting, on the part of the Proprietor, or any attache of the House, to make their stay as pleasant as possible.
A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO
ISAAC HILLMAN,.............Proprietor.
oct20-3m

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
COFFINS, of all sizes and styles.
PLATES AND SCREWS, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world
☞Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.
☞155 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
aug115-3m

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.
COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
AT OAKLAND.
BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
REV. HENRY DURANT, A. M..................PRINCIPAL.
WILLIAM K. ROWELL, A. M. FRANKLIN WARNER.
JOSE MANUEL Y'BAINEZ. WARREN HOLT.

Site and Buildings.

The site of this School is a choice spot on the Encinal of Oakland. While its nearness to the great center of trade and motion in the State, and its position on the same Bay, renders it easy of access to visitors, it is sufficiently remote and separate to secure to the students a safe and proper seclusion.

The principal buildings are the Mansion House and the Academy Hall. The Mansion House is a three-story building, well finished, of ample dimensions, and arrangements suitable for the accommodation of such a number of resident pupils as may be desired. The Academy Hall is a fine structure, 60 feet by 30, with wings, affording a common Study Hall and Recitation Rooms, sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.

The grounds are ample, embracing an area of several acres, beautifully shaded by lofty oaks, and furnished with a gymnasium.

Studies.

The Studies are divided into three courses. The first, of two years, is introductory to the others. The second and third are of three years each: the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the branches of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business professions and pursuits.

Boarding.

Students from abroad, unless they shall reside in the families of particular friends or other guardians, are expected to board at the Mansion House, in the family of Mr. Holt, one of the principal teachers, where they are to enjoy as far as practicable, the advantages of a home.

The price of board, room, lights, washing, evening instruction and family care, for each pupil, is $7 50 per week, payable every four weeks in advance.

Students are expected to furnish their own rooms; but if any prefer it, the Institution will provide the furniture, charging an entrance fee of $10 00. It is particularly requested, also, that articles of clothing be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Price of board is not remitted in case of absence, except for the reasons specified for remitting tuition.

TIME.—The Academic year commences on the 2d Wednesday in December, and the second, on the 2d Wednesday in June.

Terms of Admission.

No applicant for admission will be received without giving evidence of entire freedom from bad habits, or a reliable purpose to keep clear of such habits in future. No applicant shall be admitted to any degree in either of the courses, without having passed a satisfactory examination in all the previous studies.

Prices of Tuition.

In the Studies of Introductory Course.......$[illegible] per month
[illegible] Common English Course...[illegible]
With addition of either of Modern Languages...[illegible]
Higher Mathematics and Natural Sciences...[illegible]
Preparatory to College...[illegible]
Drawing...[illegible]

Conditions of Payment.

[illegible]

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO MANUfacture, at the above Establishment, every description of

MACHINERY,
AND OF
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
WE ARE SOLE MAKERS OF
Howland's Patent Rotary Quartz Mill,
Which have now been thoroughly tested in many localities, and are believed to offer many advantages over any other mill now in use. We also manufacture
QUARTZ MILL MACHINERY
of any other description required;
SAW AND FLOUR MILL MACHINERY,
STEAM ENGINES,
Force Pumps, etc., etc.
Quartz Miners can be supplied at short notice with
Screens of any degree of Fineness,
Made from the Best Russia Iron, and in the most perfect manner. We have facilities for furnishing this article to any extent which may be required.

Orders are respectfully solicited for any of the above, or other articles in our line. It is our design to turn out the best work, for which we have facilities at least not inferior to those of any other establishment on the Pacific coast, and at the most reasonable prices.
GODDARD HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.
San Francisco, August 7th, 1858. no4

FULTON FOUNDRY.
AND
IRON WORKS.
HINCKLEY & CO.,
First street, between Market and Mission streets,
San Francisco,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines,
PUMPS, &c., &c.
All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.
Prices Reasonable.
D. B. HINCKLEY, WM. E. WORTH, WM. A. FIELD,
no18-6m PROPRIETORS.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makres

ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REpairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.
☞Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts, San Francisco.
LEWIS COFFEY. 2a d9 J. N. RISDON.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
AGAINST ALL COMPETITORS!!
R. H. VANCE,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
San Francisco.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs,—it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than THIRTY PER CENT. no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past SEVEN YEARS I have far excelled all other Artists in California, in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Our Plain Photographs have never been equalled, and they are pronounced in the Eastern States to be superior to any taken there or in Europe.

Our Crayon Portraits from miniature to life size can not be surpassed. I have secured the best talent in the State to work them.

Hereafter our India Ink Photographs will be superior to anything in this branch of the art ever before executed in this country. As a warrant for this assertion, I have only to inform the public that I have made arrangements for my India Ink work, with the Nahl Bros., and with Mr. Edouard, (who has recently arrived from Europe,) and who are known to be the best Artists in the State and who have an European reputation.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

I have received the assistance of two more of the best Artists in the State, in connection with Mr. Wise, whose reputation as an Artist is well known, to color Photographs in oil or water colors. Those wishing Colored Photographs either on paper or on canvass, can hereafter depend upon the perfection of the work with more dispatch than heretofore.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES

at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand FOREVER.

You have but to ask yourselves the simple question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

I have also introduced into my establishment, Stereoscopic Likenesses on glass, the only ones of the kind taken in the State. Also, Stereoscopic Views of the principal places in the State, with forty different views taken in the Yo-Semite Valley, (including its immense water falls of which one is twenty-five hundred feet high,) and of the Mariposa Big Trees, one of which is ninety-four feet in circumference.

Duplicates of the above views can be furnished if ordered.

I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having FOUR TIMES the capacity of any other room in the State.

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